Q 900. c. 64. 40

THE

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

AND

London Review,

Containing

Portraits, Views, Biography, Anecdotes,

Literature, HISTORY, Politics,

Arts, *Manners & Amusements of the Age.*

Simul et jucunda et idonea dicere vitæ

BY THE

Philological Society of London

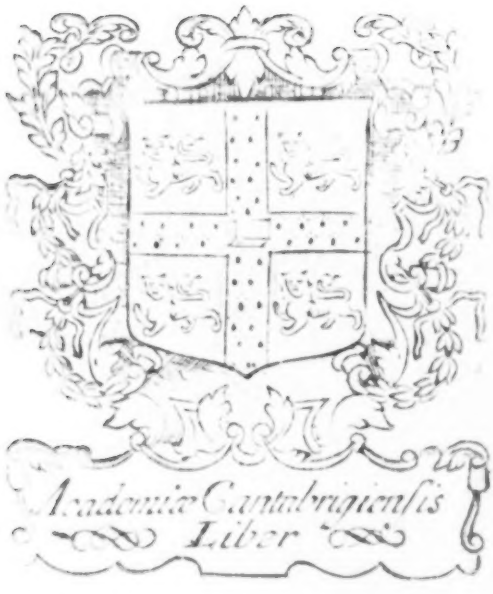
VOL. 40.

From July to Dec.r

1801.

LONDON

Printed for J. Sewell, Cornhill, &c.


Academiæ Cantabrigiensis
Liber

THE

European Magazine,

For JULY 1801.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT of DR. WILLIAM VINCENT. And, 2. A REPRESENTATION of the AMICABLE SOCIETY'S HOUSE, in SERJEANTS INN, FLEET-STREET.]

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London:

Printed by Bunney & Gold, Shoe-lane, Fleet-ſtreet,

For J. SEWELL, CORNHILL; and

J. DEBRETT, PICCADILLY.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We can give no anſwer to J. G. R.'s propoſal without ſeeing the piece he refers to. It will be read with candour, and if approved inſerted.

We decline Reginald's offer.

Many poetical pieces are received. Mr. Boyd's in our next.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from July 11, to July 18.

	Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0

INLAND COUNTIES.

Middleſex	147	2	58	0	43	3	36	2	50	2
Surry	150	8	00	0	53	0	38	0	55	0
Hertford	129	4	00	0	45	0	35	4	59	6
Bedford	127	5	75	4	76	6	36	8	48	0
Hunting.	126	4	00	0	65	6	27	0	49	0
Northam.	120	4	00	0	69	0	33	8	94	0
Rutland	100	0	00	0	70	0	40	0	64	0
Leiceſter	119	2	99	9	69	7	35	1	63	1
Nottingh.	127	1	82	0	75	0	39	6	56	0
Derby	129	8	00	0	00	0	40	4	71	4
Stafford	149	1	00	0	58	8	45	7	72	1
Salop	147	4	94	2	84	1	41	8	00	0
Hereford	177	0	110	4	99	1	47	1	76	8
Worceſt.	161	4	97	8	82	2	43	5	70	7
Warwick	154	2	00	0	88	0	38	9	71	4
Wilts	145	4	00	0	68	4	38	4	68	4
Berks	152	6	00	0	55	4	39	9	56	9
Oxford	140	8	00	0	74	11	37	8	58	9
Bucks	133	2	00	0	79	8	36	8	63	4

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
Eſſex	137	4	50	6	53	9	33	4	47	0
Kent	144	3	00	0	44	6	35	0	47	0
Suſſex	153	0	00	0	00	0	35	8	00	0
Suffolk	130	3	00	0	39	6	31	1	44	1
Cambrid.	110	11	00	0	44	8	25	5	41	0
Norfolk	120	4	78	0	41	3	28	8	42	0
Lincoln	104	5	77	0	66	8	33	7	00	0
York	116	3	95	8	60	1	31	8	59	10
Durham	140	8	63	2	00	0	50	5	00	0
Northum.	119	0	74	0	65	0	40	10	00	0
Cumberl.	139	2	90	10	80	3	53	1	00	0
Weſtmor	151	3	109	6	85	8	50	9	00	0
Lancaſh.	128	6	00	0	62	9	47	2	56	0
Cheſhire	121	11	00	0	00	0	42	10	00	0
Glouceſt.	163	10	00	0	80	3	37	8	66	8
Somerſet	149	8	00	0	00	0	32	0	84	0
Monmou.	173	6	00	0	109	4	00	0	00	0
Devon	133	4	00	0	74	11	29	6	00	0
Cornwall	126	2	00	0	81	2	27	9	00	0
Dorſet	142	3	00	0	82	3	00	0	00	0
Hants	151	2	00	0	65	0	36	2	65	7
WALES.										
N. Wales	122	0	84	0	68	8	44	0	00	0
S. Wales	148	0	00	0	80	0	32	0	00	0

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

Day.	Barom.	Thermom.	Wind.
	JUNE.		
27	30.25	68	S.W.
28	30.16	67	W.
29	30.00	69	W.
30	29.99	69	S.W.
	JULY.		
1	29.70	66	S.
2	29.64	59	S.W.
3	29.70	64	S.
4	29.83	67	W.
5	29.84	64	W.
6	29.90	62	S.
7	29.94	60	S.W.
8	29.92	65	S.
9	29.97	59	N.W.
10	29.99	60	N.
11	30.01	64	W.
12	30.00	65	S.W.
13	29.92	63	S.
14	29.89	64	S.
15	29.70	61	S.
16	29.44	60	W.
17	29.55	61	S E.
18	29.84	63	W.
19	30.04	64	N.E.
20	30.19	65	N.
21	30.18	65	W.
22	30.20	67	N.
23	30.18	68	N.E.
24	30.04	66	N.
25	29.95	64	N.

European Magazine

Engraved by Ridley from a Picture by Drummond

Dr Vincent

Pub. for J. Sewell, 32 Cornhill Aug.st 1, 1801.

THE

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

AND

LONDON REVIEW,

FOR JULY 1801.

DR. WILLIAM VINCENT.

(WITH A PORTRAIT.)

THE Gentleman whoſe portrait ornaments the preſent Magazine is one whoſe labours have been ſucceſſfully employed in a ſituation highly honourable to himſelf and uſeful to the community; a ſituation of the utmoſt importance in the preſent times, and of ſtill more extenſive conſequence to the ſucceeding generation. By his attention, the ſeminary of Weſtminſter committed to his care has been preſerved from the baleful influence of thoſe principles which have ſcattered diſmay and deſtruction whereever they have been permitted without control to take root, and the evils of licentious tenets, and the efforts of pretended reformers, have been counteracted, and rendered completely abortive.

DR. WILLIAM VINCENT is, we are informed, deſcended from a reſpectable family in the county of Leiceſter, ſettled for many generations at Sheepy, in the neighbourhood of Atherſton. His father, Mr. Giles Vincent, being a younger ſon, was ſent to London, where he engaged in trade, and was Common Councilman and Deputy of the Ward of Lime ſtreet for near thirty years. Of five ſons, Dr. Vincent was the youngeſt. He was born November 2, 1739, O. S. and in 1753 was admitted a Scholar on the foundation at Weſtminſter School, from whence, in 1757, he was elected to Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1761 he took the degree of Bachelor of Arts; and in January 1762 returned to the ſame ſchool as Uſher, where he has ariſen through the ſeveral gradations until he became Head Maſter in 1788.

In 1764 he took the degree of Maſter of Arts, and in 1776 that of Doctor of Divinity. In 1778 he became Rector of Allhallows the Great and Leſs; and in the preſent year was promoted to a Stall as Prebendary in the Cathedral of Weſtminſter. He was alſo Chaplain to his Majeſty.

Dr. Vincent's literary career began as it is ſuppoſed, for we believe he has not owned it, by the publication of "A Letter to the Reverend Dr. Richard Watſon, King's Profeſſor of Divinity in the Univerſity of Cambridge," 8vo. 1780; and this was followed by "Conſiderations on Parochial Muſic," 8vo. 1787. In 1789 he preached and publiſhed "A Sermon before the Sons of the Clergy;" and in 1792, "A Sermon preached at St. Margaret's, Weſtminſter, for the Grey Coat School in that Pariſh;" which being adopted by the Aſſociation at the Crown and Anchor, above 20,000 copies were diſperſed in London, excluſive of republications at Bath, Canterbury, Glouceſter, &c. "The Origination of the Greek Verb, an Hypotheſis," was his next performance; and this was republiſhed, improved, and conſiderably enlarged, under the title of "The Greek Verb analyſed." This was followed by an ingenious Diſſertation, "De Legione Manliana Quæſtio, ex Livio deſumpta, et rei Militares Romanæ Studioſis propoſita." The remaining two works have already been noticed in our Review (See Vol. XXXI. p. 169. and Vol. XXXVIII. p. 32). They are, (1) "The Voyage of Nearchus to the Euphrates; collected from the original Journal, preſerved by Arrian, and illuſtrated by Authorities Ancient and Modern; containing an Account of the firſt Navigation attempted by Europeans in the Indian Ocean," &c. 4to. 1797. (2) "The Periplus of the Erythræan Sea, Part I. containing an Account of the Navigation of the Ancients from the Sea of Suez to the Coaſt of Zanquebar, with Diſſertations," 4to. 1800.

ESSAYS AFTER THE MANNER OF GOLDSMITH.

ESSAY IX.

Call upon the Almighty, he will help thee; thou needeſt not perplex thyſelf about any thing elſe: ſhut thine eyes; and whilſt that thou art aſleep, he ſhall change thy bad fortune into good. ARABIAN NIGHTS ENTERTAINMENTS.

IT is a favourite doctrine of what is called Modern Philoſophy to enlarge on the wonderful energies of the human mind, as if they alone were capable of eſtabliſhing our moral conduct through life, and of ſupporting us under every trial of viciſſitude and adverſity; but if we fairly examine thoſe energies, we muſt neceſſarily diſcover and admit a firſt cauſe from whence they flow, and to which at times we muſt ultimately reſort when thoſe capacities are imperfect or unavailing. It is therefore an abſurd and dangerous argument, that would attempt to ſeparate ſo invaluable a bleſſing from its divine ſource, and by ſuch means weaken its current, and abate its ſtrength in the human mind; for our energies are never truly ſtrong but when they are ſupplied from the ſame fountain of Eternal Goodneſs, which, by a watchful and merciful providence, helps us with unexpected aid when we are about to fall, and directs us, when we are going wrong, by the checks of adverſity or diſappointment; but the extraordinary powers of the human mind every where tacitly acknowledge their origin in the Deity, and from thence religion became eſtabliſhed as the immediate way from the creature to the Creator, and prayer the proper intercourſe 'twixt God and man.

The philoſopher, therefore, who fancies he has this ſtrength in himſelf, will find, ſome time or other, that he is woefully miſtaken. Common occurrences and events may paſs over without notice, and the regulations of human wiſdom and prudence have their accuſtomed ſucceſs: but this is owing to the very nature of wiſdom and prudence, they being emanations of the Divine Attributes; and good as naturally flows from them as miſchief and ſorrow from evil. The philoſopher may alſo triumph over adverſe fortune, pain, and ſickneſs; but it is merely a ſtrenuous and conſtant effort with calamity; whilſt, on the other hand, Religion teaches us to bend to the ſtroke, and to ſubmit with cheerful reſignation, with the additional comfort of looking forward to a better world. The philoſopher of the preſent day is a poor forlorn being, who enquires after demonſtration till he waſtes away a whole life without hope, and dies after all in fear and doubt.

There are, however, it is hoped, but few in the world who abſolutely deny the exiſtence of a ruling Providence; but numerous, indeed, are thoſe who allow its power, and yet have but little faith or dependence upon it; they even ſpeak, at times, of a particular Providence, but are altogether inſenſible of its interferences; by them every event is aſcribed to its next immediate cauſe; they ſearch no further; they would rather truſt in Princes, and in the abundance of wealth, than to the power of an unſeen Providence, becauſe their narrow comprehenſions only look to what the world calls probability of ſucceſs, though diſappointment is ſo often at hand to remind them, that "the race is not to the ſwift, nor the battle to the ſtrong." They do not conſider that wiſdom and prudence are the engines of Providence, placed in the mind of man for his preſervation and happineſs, and are derived from the firſt law of nature to ſerve his general purpoſes; but in the great events of life the ſuperior management of providence becomes viſible, clearing away difficulty, turning diſappointment to ſucceſs, and making all things poſſible. But the modern philoſopher is as ignorant of this intervention as the ſailor, who, when his meſſmate returned thanks to God after the hearty meal they had juſt had, replied, "Thank God! for what? Isn't it our allowance?" It is the ſame ſpecies of inſenſibility that makes us ſo often cry out in adverſity, What ſhall I do? I am ruined for ever! Nothing can ſave me! and in proſperity exclaim, How lucky! How fortunate! How well contrived! Till, perhaps, a few days experience convinces us of the kindneſs of Providence in having ſent adverſity, and the folly of our concluſions on what appeared like proſperity.

The benign influence of piety on the human

human mind is a ſufficient proof of its truth and excellence; for devotion never fails to alleviate the ſufferings of adverſity, and is invaluable for the peace and ſerenity that it beſtows. The belief in a ruling Providence is both agreeable to natural reaſon, and is eſtabliſhed by religion; its effects on the human mind are deſcribed in a Perſian Tale that may not be unappropriate in this place; it is called,

The Story of ESAMDI *and* ESOMDI, *the two Indian Merchants.*

The ſun had ſcarcely begun to gild the pagodas of Balſora with its rays, when Eſamdi wandered from his home towards the fruitful vallies of Doulat, to taſte the pure pleaſures of retirement. The ſoft air from the ſouth met him on his way, and birds of various and beautiful plumage conducted him, as it were, to their retreat; the fragrance of the melon and the pine-apple was abroad, and delighted his ſenſes with the ſweeteſt of odours; he was ſurrounded by the enchantments of nature, and for a moment was a ſtranger to the complaints of his heart. Eſamdi ſought the cool ſhade of the cedar, and extended himſelf on the herbage beneath its branches, near a cool and refreſhing ſtream which ſilently crept through the verdure. Here the unhappy Eſamdi gave way to his ſorrows: he deplored the loſs of Ali Boccus his father, who was once a wealthy merchant, but from an ill-timed generoſity and unlooked-for miſfortunes had become poor and inſolvent. The humble Eſamdi had not retired from the houſe of mourning, but from the reproaches he had heard, and the looks he had ſeen; the effects of his father were ſeized on to ſatisfy his debts, and he was left in poverty and diſtreſs. "Oh, Alla!" cried he, "I have no friend now; the companions of my youth deſert me, and the objects of my former bounty come not; they have forgot Eſamdi; none offer to help me; many have refuſed; I am utterly ruined; What can happen to ſave me from beggary or the moſt abject want?" Eſamdi was interrupted in theſe reflections by a beautiful little bird, which flew ſeveral times near the ſpot where he lay, chirruping ſome of the ſweeteſt notes he had ever heard; his attention became engaged to obſerve the event, when he ſaw another of a ſmaller ſize fly from a tree beyond him, accompanied by the one he had obſerved before, which he found to be its mother, inſtructing it in its firſt flight from the neſt. "How gracious, oh, Alla!" cried Eſamdi, "is thy providence, thus to diſcover to thy creatures the capacities ſuited to their neceſſities; the bird, when it is able, is taught to fly away for food; it feels the ſtrength of its wings, and ſtretches them abroad: if the poor bird is then under the care of Providence, ſhall Eſamdi, the ſervant of Alla, deſpair? No; I will return to my houſe; I will do all that wiſdom and prudence dictate, for wiſdom and prudence are the gifts of Alla; and I will then truſt to his Providence for the reſt." With theſe words Eſamdi aroſe, and when he came home found that the effects of his father had been diſtributed among the creditors, not even a ſequin was left for Eſamdi; his heart ſunk within him; and he was on the point of offering himſelf as a ſlave to one of the merchants, when Burco Tula, a chief creditor, addreſſed him as follows: "Eſamdi," cried he, "your father was my friend; I am not rich, but what I have I owe to him; my ſhare for a debt he owed me at his death is a camel and three pieces of ſilk; take them; and may Alla proſper your endeavours; if you ſucceed, you will repay me; if you do not, remember that I will take nothing from the unfortunate. Eſamdi was ſo aſtoniſhed at the generoſity of the merchant, that he was for ſome time ſpeechleſs: but the language of gratitude at laſt found vent; he thanked him ſincerely for his liberality, and no ſooner left him, than he went to the moſque to pay adoration to that Being who had raiſed him a friend where he could not have expected to have met one. Eſamdi led forth his camel, and with a joyous heart looked over his riches, which conſiſted only of three bales of rich Perſian ſilk, and then prepared himſelf for a journey acroſs the deſart of Eyrac Arabia to Bagdad.

Eſamdi ſet out at the new moon with his ſingle camel, but had not proceeded far before he fell in with the caravan of Eſomdi, the rich merchant of Balſora, which conſiſted of three elephants and twelve camels, each laden with ten pieces of ſilk, twelve jars of oil, ten pots of honey, twelve bags of the fineſt coffee, twelve jars of figs, beſides almonds, dates, olives, citrons, and the richeſt perfumes, myrrh, frankincenſe, and a variety of precious ſtones,

ſtones, ſuch as emeralds, ſapphires, and amethyſts. Eſomdi was elegant in his perſon, and ſumptuous in his apparel, of uncommon ſtrength of body and mind, penetrating, ſkilful, prudent, and exact, and maſter of twelve camels and twenty elephants; but he was a ſtranger to Alla

Eſamdi was wiſe, humble, complacent, and juſt; he was maſter of only one camel and three pieces of ſilk; but he was the ſervant of Alla.

Eſamdi was overjoyed to ſee at a diſtance the caravan of Eſomdi, and made haſte to overtake it, that he might make himſelf known to his friend; for they were companions in the days of their youth.

Eſomdi was ſeated on his elephant when the camel driver approached; but he remembered not his countenance. Eſamdi ventured to make himſelf known; but the rich merchant ſcarcely deigned to liſten to him: he therefore preſſed him no further, but, turning aſide with a heavy heart, drove his camel into another part of the deſert: and happy it was for him that he did ſo; for in the night a party of Arabs ſurrounded the caravan of Eſomdi, and ſtripped it of all the valuable merchandize they could find. At the next city, Eſamdi was informed of the accident, and bleſſed the goodneſs of Alla, who had made the unkindneſs of his friend the means of his preſervation. The three pieces of ſilk were expoſed to ſale in the Bazar, and, owing to the failure of the arrival of the caravan of Eſomdi, fetched a good price. The young merchant received a quantity of gold duſt in exchange, with which he bought other merchandize, and loaded his camel home.

The merchant Eſomdi had alſo returned to Balſora; but his loſs was ſoon retrieved, for immenſe were the treaſures of Eſomdi; and he treated his misfortune as the mere effect of chance. Love now occupied his thoughts: he became enamoured with Leilina, the daughter of the Cadi of Bagdad: ſhe was tall and fair; but the merchant looked only to the valuable preſent he was to receive at the day of her marriage.

Eſamdi married too in the ſame month Boxu, the daughter of Surac, an honeſt fiſherman who had ſaved ſome money by induſtry; and the wife of Eſamdi was humble, frugal, and of a mild and ſweet temper.

(To be concluded in our next.)

LYCOPHRON.

L. 110—114.

Νήσῳ δ' ἐνὶ δράκοντος ἐκχέας πόθον,
Ἀκτῆς, διμόρφου γηγενοῦς σκηπτουχίας,
Τὴν δευτέραν, ἴωλον οὐκ ὄψει Κύπριν,
Ψυχρὸν παραγκάλισμα, λαξ ὀνειράτων
Κεναῖς ἀφάσσων ὠλέναισι δίμιτα.

In inſula verò draconis effundens cupidinem,
Atticæ, biformis terrigenæ regni,
Inferiorem, non *heſternam*, videbis Venerem,
Frigidum amplexum, et e ſomniis
Inanibus tractans ulnis ſtrata.

These lines form a part of Caſſandra's animated apoſtrophe to Paris. His voyage to Sparta with Helen, his ſtay at Salamis, and his reception by Proteus in Ægypt, are here foretold. Cychreus was a perſon of diſtinction at Salamis; from whom the iſland was called Cychrea. Teucer, ſays Caſſandra, L. 451. ſhall be baniſhed Κυχρῆος ἄπτρωτος· meaning, from his native country Salamis. Cychreus was named Ophis, διὰ τὴν τραχύτητα τῶν τρίπων. The name here aſſigned him is Δράκων. This iſland is called from the *perſon* νῆσος Δράκοντος, from its *ſituation* νῆσος Ἀκτῆς. Ἐκχέας πόθον ἐν νήσῳ Δράκοντος, ἐν νήσῳ Ἀκτῆς. The words, διμόρφου γηγενοῦς σκηπτουχίας, denote Cecrops, who was called διφυὴς, and was the firſt Athenian king.

Canter well knew the different ſenſes of Greek words; but, from ſome or other cauſe, he did not always ſelect ſuch, as were fitteſt for the occaſion.

He,

He, with Scaliger, renders ἴωλον by vanam, which ought to have been tranſlated *heſternam*. This ſenſe, which is the moſt probable, is preferred by the Scholiaſt. Meurſius informs his reader, that by δευτέραν Κύπριν, which he renders Venus ſecunda, is meant the Venus πάνδημος. He diſtinguiſhes between the Venus οὐρανία and the Venus πάνδημος, and ſupports the diſtinction by many learned authorities. But, however juſt the diſtinction may be, it is nothing to the purpoſe here

A comma after δευτέραν will give perſpicuity to a line, that ſeems to have been miſinterpreted.

Τὴν δευτέραν, ἴωλον οὐκ ὄψει Κύπριν.

i. e. Τὴν δευτέραν Κύπριν ὄψει, οὐκ ἴωλον. You ſhall ſee the *ſecondary* and inferior Venus, but not the Venus of *yeſterday*. By Venus is meant Helen. This δευτέρα Κύπρις was an image of Helen contrived by Proteus. To this the real Helen is oppoſed, who is called ἴωλον; becauſe on the *preceding day* ſhe had accompanied Paris to Salamis, and adminiſtered to his pleaſures. Caſſandra predicts, that his paſt joy ſhall end in diſappointment: that he ſhall embrace a ſhadow for a ſubſtance, a ſemblance for a reality. For Proteus, we are told, L. 130.

——— ——— νοσφιεῖ γάμων,
Λίπτοντα κάσσης ἐκβαλὼν πιλειάδος.

The characters of Proteus, a rigorous judge, and of Paris, a profligate adventurer, are contraſted and coloured with ſtrength and ſpirit. The whole paſſage deſerves to be read, and will be approved by every reader of taſte.

R.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE CORPORATION OF THE AMICABLE SOCIETY FOR A PERPETUAL ASSURANCE OFFICE.

[WITH AN ENGRAVED REPRESENTATION OF THEIR HOUSE IN SERGEANTS' INN, FLEET STREET.]

QUEEN ANNE, by letters patent, dated 25th July 1706, incorporated William, then Biſhop of Oxford, Sir Thomas Aleyn, and others named, and the future ſubſcribers, by the name of the *Amicable Society for a Perpetual Aſſurance Office*.

The plan of this Society is that of mutual aſſurance; every perſon admitted to make inſurance on his own life becoming a Member, and having a vote in the General Courts of the Corporation; in which twelve of the Members are annually elected Directors for the management of the Society's affairs. Thoſe making inſurances on the lives of others make the ſame payments, and have the ſame privileges and advantages as thoſe inſuring their own, except that of voting and taking part in its management.

One, two, or three ſhares (but not more) may be held on one life. Each ſhare pays on admiſſion 7l. 10s. (and each Member, whether on one, two, or three ſhares, pays 7s. 6d. for a policy on ſtamp) and an annual contribution (paid quarterly) of 6l. 4s. until the party becomes one of the ſenior 2000, when the annual payments are reduced to 5l. per ſhare. The amount thus received in each year (and the income from a very conſiderable capital which the Corporation poſſeſſes in eſtates and Government ſecurities, if neceſſary) is divided among the repreſentatives or parties entitled to the benefit of the inſurance on the deaths happening in the year, at an equal rate per ſhare, with only ſuch reſerve as is neceſſary for defraying the charges of management, and enabling the Corporation to make each ſhare at leaſt 150l. (which it undertakes to do), in caſe, by any extraordinary proportion of deaths in the year, the dividend on each ſhare ſhould, on a diviſion of the income of the year, be ſhort of that ſum *: but, on inſpecting the accounts of the dividends for many years paſt, the average

* Five pounds for every ſubſiſting ſhare, we believe, is annually thrown into a total ſum, which is diſtributed among the nominees of deceaſed Members, in equal proportions, according to the number of ſhares which they hold.

ſhare

ſhare appears to have amounted to about 200l. for which ſum, therefore, every holder of a ſhare is an inſurer, at the expence before ſtated; ſubject, however, to the uncertainty of its being ſomething over or under that ſum, according as a greater or ſmaller number of deaths may happen in the year.

No perſon can be admitted a Member under the age of twelve, or above the age of forty-five, except in the place of ſome older Member, by exchange.

Perſons living in London muſt give reference to at leaſt two perſons of repute for enquiries into their health and way of life, and attend the Court of Directors. Thoſe living in the country may be admitted on proper certificates and affidavits, the particulars and forms of which may be had at the office.

That this Society has been greatly beneficial to the Public cannot be doubted. Its particular advantages will be ſtrongly felt in the following caſes.

To clergymen, phyſicians, ſurgeons, lawyers, tradeſmen, and particularly perſons poſſeſſed of places or employments for life; to ſuch parents, huſbands or wives, and other relations, whoſe incomes are ſubject to be terminated or diminiſhed at their reſpective deaths; who, by this inſurance (paid by an eaſy quarterage), may in all events leave to their families a claim of from 150l. to perhaps 300l. for every 5l. annually paid in, and thus provide for a great number of Widows and Orphans who might probably be otherwiſe left wholly deſtitute of a maintenance.

To married perſons, more eſpecially where a jointure, penſion, or annuity, depends on both or either of their lives, by inſuring the life of the perſons intitled to ſuch annuity, penſion, or jointure.

To dependents upon any other perſon intitled to a ſalary, benefaction, or other means of ſubſiſtence, during the life of ſuch perſon, whoſe life being inſured in this Society, either by themſelves, or by the perſon upon whom they are dependent, will entitle them to receive upon the death of ſuch perſon a ſum not leſs than 150l. for each number ſo inſured.

To perſons wanting to borrow money, who, by inſuring their lives, are enabled to give a collateral ſecurity for the money borrowed.

To creditors entitled to demands larger than their debtors are able to diſcharge, ſuch debtors may, by a like inſurance, ſecure to their creditors their principal ſums at their deaths.

The abovementioned advantages are chiefly with reſpect to perpetual inſurances for life; but temporary inſurers may find no leſs advantage from this Society, as may plainly appear from the following inſtance, viz. *A. B.* has agreed for the purchaſe of an office or employment, but wants 400l. or 500l. to make up the purchaſe-money: he is willing to aſſign a ſhare of the profits or income of his office, as a ſecurity or pledge for the repayment of the principal with intereſt, but cannot obtain a loan of that ſum without inſuring his life till the whole be cleared, which he is enabled to do by the help of this Society. For example: He purchaſes three numbers, on each of which he inſures his life, and thereby his aſſigns become entitled to three ſeveral claims at his death; which claims, by the above-mentioned proviſion, will not be leſs than 150l. each, and may probably amount to more: he aſſigns and depoſits his policy with the lender: he pays to the Society for the yearly contributions on the three numbers no more than 5l. each, which is conſiderably leſs than 5l. per cent. under which rate no other office will inſure, and that for one year only; at the end of which ſuch offices are at liberty to refuſe any further inſurance: whereas in this Society the inſurance continues during the life of the inſured, unleſs excluded by the non-payment of the quarterly contributions. And every inſurer, or their repreſentatives, at the end of their inſurance may in a great meaſure, if not entirely, reimburſe themſelves the purchaſe-money originally paid by them for their numbers, by diſpoſing of them at a market-price, which they may do without any farther trouble than applying to the Society's office.

Attendance is given at the Society's office daily, from nine in the morning till two in the afternoon (red-letter days excepted); where books containing the Charters, Regulations, and Names of the Members, may be had on application.

The preſent elegant houſe for the tranſaction of the buſineſs of the Society was erected in the year 1793, on the ſcite of the old Sergeants' Inn Hall, but which was afterwards uſed as a Chapel. It came into the occupation of the Amicable Society in the year 1737.

CREDULITY.

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.

PART THE FIRST.

THAT extreme credulity was *formerly* one of the moſt prominent *traits* in the character of the Engliſh nation, few of my cotemporaries will, I believe, have any inclination to controvert, and fewer ſtill to contradict, becauſe every one that has turned his thoughts to the ſubject muſt know that its operation has been ſo obvious, its progreſs ſo accurately marked, and its effects ſo frequently exemplified by a variety of experiments, and delineated by a variety of hiſtorians, that it ſeems ſelf-evident, and becauſe thoſe effects appear to have been counteracted by our law, though embodied and identified with the exiſtence of the maſs of the people, ſo that the mere recital of thoſe tremendous conſequences which their own credulity occaſioned was, in thoſe times of ſuperſtition, a great part of their *entertainment*, in every ſtage of life, and afforded to them a *pleaſure* which it is eaſier to conceive than deſcribe, even from the gay and blooming ſeaſon of infancy and adoleſcence to the gloomy periods of age and decrepitude.

Although the demonology of King James the Firſt, the witches of Hooker * and Glanvile †, the ſpirits of Baxter and Moreton, nay the viſionary phænomena of Fienus ‡, Lord Verulam §, and Dr. Henry More, are but little credited, and the works in which they may be ſaid to be entombed but little read in this age; every one knows, that the ideas which theſe delectable performances raiſed, or rather created, had a conſiderable influence upon the human mind, and conſequently upon human actions in the laſt; and that the ſtatute which enacted, that "No ſuit or proceeding ſhould be commenced or carried on againſt any perſon for *witchcraft*, *ſorcery*, enchantment, or conjuration, or for charging another with any ſuch offence, in any court whatſoever," was paſſed ſo lately as the ninth of George the Second ‖.

Whether

* Richard Hooker, born at Exeter, and educated in Corpus Chriſti College: his parts and learning, although ſtrongly tinctured with the credulity of the times, are evident in his Book of Religious Policy: he was made Maſter of the Temple by Archbiſhop Whitgift, and died in 1599, at his living in Kent. His work which I have mentioned was ſo much eſteemed in the reign of Charles the Firſt, that that Monarch recommended it to the reading of his children.

† Joſeph Glanvile, born at Plymouth, admitted into Exeter College, Oxon, from which he removed to Lincoln College, where he took the degree of Maſter of Arts. Soon after the Reſtoration, he took holy orders, was elected F. R. S. preſented to the rectory of the great church in Bath, and very ſoon after made Chaplain in Ordinary to Charles the Second, and Prebendary of Worceſter: he died at Bath 1680. He was a perſon in whom a very extraordinary ſhare of credulity was combined with conſiderable genius. Among a number of philological and philoſophical works, he publiſhed, Orientalis: an Enquiry into the Pre exiſtence of Souls, &c. A philoſophical Enquiry into the Nature of Witches and Witchcraft. A Relation of the famed Diſturbance in the Houſe of Mr. Mompeſſon. A Blow at Modern Sadduciſm, in ſome philoſophical Diſcourſes about Witchcraft, &c. &c. &c. He alſo wrote, Sadduciſſmatus Triumphatus, publiſhed by Dr. Henry More with additions.

‡ Fienus, Profeſſor of Phyſic at Lovain, was born at Antwerp in 1566, wrote, De Viribus Imaginationis. De Formatione Fœtus, &c. He died about the year 1631.

§ Sir Francis Bacon, Lord Verulam: the life of this, the greateſt, brighteſt ornament of the age in which he lived, is ſo well known, that it is unneceſſary to mention more than the literary part of it to which in this ſpeculation there is any alluſion, namely, De Naturalia & Univerſalia Philoſophia. Hiſtoria Vita and Mortis, &c. &c.

‖ This Act, although it aboliſhed the proſecutions to which ſuppoſed witches, inchanters, &c. were liable, hath provided a remedy againſt a ſpecies of real perſons, which, even in this enlightened age, their repeated frauds proves to be neceſſary. In the

Whether the phantoms againſt which this ſtatute was levelled were, by its operation, ſcared away, diſperſed, and melted into air; or whether they had already receded from the brilliant irradiation of the ſun of literature, which roſe with ſuch reſplendent luſtre to illuminate the morning of the eighteenth century; or whether the humour of the people, ever prone to change, and in nothing more ſo than in objects of ſuperſtition, had turned credulity into a new channel, it ſhall be the buſineſs of this ſpeculation to enquire *?

It will here, in purſuance of this diſquiſition, be in the firſt inſtance neceſſary to obſerve, that the rational part of the community *now* conſider that the ſuperſtitious impreſſion which occaſioned ſuch a general dread of witches and ſpirits, with all their terrific attributes and attendants, all the fantaſtic imagery of ghoſts and ſpectres, thoſe baſeleſs fabrics in which enchanters formerly reſided, the viſionary circles and waxen figures of the ſorcerers, all the horrid ſcenery, ſuch as † Spagnoletto, Salvator Roſa, and Breugel, the Taſſo, Spenſer, and Shakſpeare of the graphic art, depicted, all thoſe ideal diſtortions, the concominants of a glowing, pictureſque, poetic, but certainly diſordered imagination, all thoſe ſolemn, thoſe gloomy ideas, which the nurſe and the prieſt formerly excited, has in a great degree, though I fear not entirely, been eraſed from the minds of the liberally educated, in this part of the united kingdoms, although an accurate obſerver may by the horſeſhoe nailed under the threſhold ſtill trace its exiſtence among the vulgar: in the opinion of which he will be the more confirmed, if he liſtens to their traditional tales of "White Horſes without Heads," "Of Giants and Dwarfs," "Of Ghoſts gliding along the Churchway Path," viſionary torches, and a hundred other phantoms; which, although perhaps originally ariſing from the fumes of inebriety, frequently ſent the credulous villagers a conſiderable circuit, becauſe, having caught the infectious terror, they dare not croſs the cemetery after ſun-ſet. Yet if theſe ideas, the germs of which are implanted in the human mind at an early period of exiſtence, render it liable to impreſſions which neither buſineſs nor pleaſure, neither all the contention nor all the cares of the world, can wholly obliterate among the great maſs of the peo-

the fourth ſection it enacts, "that if any perſon ſhall pretend, from his ſkill and knowledge in any occult or crafty ſcience, to diſcover where, or in what manner, any goods or chattels ſuppoſed to have been ſtolen or loſt, may be found, he ſhall be impriſoned one year, and once in every quarter ſtand in the pillory, and alſo, if the Court think fit, find ſureties for his good behaviour."

* "The human imagination is an amphitheatre upon which every thing in life, good or bad, great or mean, is acted. In children and perſons of frivolous minds it is a mere toy-ſhop, and in ſome who exerciſe their memory without their judgment, its furniture is made up of old ſcraps of knowledge that are thread-bare and worn-out. In ſome this theatre is occupied by ſuperſtition with all her train of gorgons and chimeras dire; ſometimes haunted by infernal demons, and made the forge of plots, rapine and murder: here too the furies act their part, taking a ſecret but ſevere vengeance of the ſelf-condemned criminal."—*Dr. Reid on the intellectual Powers of Man.*

† Perhaps it may by graphical critics be deemed incorrect, as the genius of theſe three Artiſts (though equally wild and eccentric) was in manner, in external variety, and diſcriminating powers, extremely different, to claſs them with bards who ſtarting from the ſame goal, though in different orbits, took their metaphyſical flights, and whoſe effuſions in many parts were equally incorporeal. The honour of a compariſon with the Poet of Avon, they may probably think belonged to the former, as much as to the latter. This diſquiſition, of little importance, might be extended to a great length, but, as diſquiſitions of this kind generally do, muſt end where it began. I think, that in Shakſpeare the ſublime machinery of the other poets was united and improved, and that in his works it is poſſible to find the ſimilitude of every manner of painting from the moſt elevated flight of the *viſionary* or *hiſtoric* to the ſervileſt imitation of the *ruſtic* or *ſtill life*; and merely connected the other Poets with the Painters, in order to direct the retroſpective eye of the connoiſſeur to their works for an elucidation of ſuch parts of their ſubjects as would, to the correct though energetic mind of our immortal Bard, have ſeemed the diſtortions of fancy, the effuſions of licentious genius and deranged imaginations.

ple.

ple. There is another circumſtance which, although by an operation in ſome degree different, cauſes them to cleave to the hearts of even thoſe in more elevated ſtations, who perhaps, at times, ſtill feel the force of a propenſity which had once the ſtrongeſt effect upon the government of this country, upon the manners, nay morals of the age, and, conſequently, upon every ſyſtem of domeſtic as well as public life *.

The circumſtance to which I allude, and which I do conceive has kept alive and tranſmitted to us part of the terror which ſeized upon the minds, which rouſed and ſtimulated the paſſions of our countrymen in the reigns of Elizabeth and James the Firſt, has ariſen from the revival and ſubſequently frequent repreſentation of the plays of Shakſpeare. Hooker, Glanvile, and even the Royal Demonologiſt, have long been conſigned to oblivion; Moreton and Baxter are little known; Fienus, Lord Verulam, and that ghoſtly editor Dr. Henry More, have, I mean with reſpect to the ſpectral ideas of the two former, vaniſhed from our mental ſight: but this is not the caſe with the phantoms raiſed by our immortal Bard, for whomſoever hath once ſeen, ſtill, in imagination, continueth to ſee, in the cavern of incantation, the Weird Siſters aſſembled around the cauldron, or hailing the Thane of Glamis, Cawdor! King! upon the heath: nay, if he hath attended to the progreſs of the drama, and heated his mind by reflection upon it, he may, from his abhorrence of the crimes which raiſed Macbeth to the throne, behold, even in the moment of conviviality, the Ghoſt of Banquo, the Crowned Infant, the fleeting line of Royal Shades, and feel, which the Poet certainly intended he ſhould feel, the utmoſt deteſtation of ambition and ingratitude, the vices which are the baſis of his tragical ſuperſtructure.

How often doth the ſtories of uſurpers, aſſaſſins, and tyrants, ſuch as have with ſanguinary characters ſo recently tinged the Gallic annals, recall to our minds the times when England ſhewed, like a matron butchered by her ſons, the times when

"Peaſants trod upon the necks of nobles: when
Low were laid the reverend croſier and the holy mitre,
And deſolation rag'd thro' all the land."

We ſee before us the tent ſcene of Richard the Third. We deplore the fate of royalty, the maſſacre of almoſt a whole race, the viſions of bleeding Kings, Queens, Princes, and Nobles, mature, nay decrepid age and infantile imbecility, alike a prey to the murderer's blade, alike involved in one undiſtinguiſhed ruin, purſue us through the night, and hardly vaniſh with the morning's dawn. How often has the Royal Dane croſſed us in the ſolitary walk? How often has the evil ſpirit of Brutus entered our chamber, and made it, in idea, the ſcene of events which have happened in the capitol of Rome, or on the plains of Sardis, or Philippi.

The pſeudo faries of Windſor, and the *real* fairies of the Midſummer Night's Dream, if the term real may be applied to ſuch viſionary objects, the very film and goſſamer of fancy, leave more pleaſing, though not leſs permanent impreſſions. Theſe, and many other enthuſiaſtic emanations from the germ of genius, which for the ſake of brevity I omit to enumerate, it is not only allowable but laudable to remember, as they, by recalling the fugitive pleaſures of youth, tend to exhilerate the mind, and to produce that cheerfulneſs which is, perhaps, the parent of

* The ſyſtem of enchantment which ſupplied all the marvellous found in the romances of the middle ages, which deſcended to Shakſpeare as a portion from his poetical anceſtors, and againſt which the ſtatute (9th Geo. 2.) was levelled, ſeems to be founded on the opinion, that fallen ſpirits had different degrees of guilt, and had alſo different puniſhments allotted them; ſome, as Hooker, who delivers the opinion of the age of Elizabeth and James, expreſſes it, diſperſed in air, ſome in water, ſome on earth, others (as the ſwart fairy of the mine) in caves, dens, or minerals under the earth. Of theſe ſome were more malignant and miſchievous than others: the earthly ſpirits were thought to be the moſt innocent, or with the aerial the leaſt vitiated. This is exactly the Roſicruſian ſyſtem, exemplified in *Le Comte de Gabalis*. The admirable uſe that was formerly made of it by Shakſpeare, and latterly by Pope, may ſerve to ſhew how ſlight a ſpark falling upon a magazine of genius may raiſe a flame that may illuminate ages and centuries.

virtue, certainly the concomitant of health.

Thoſe glancing to the preceding lines of this ſpeculation are, connected with the latter, ſome of the beneficial and pleaſing effects engendered originally from the operation of ſuperſtitious credulity upon the human ſyſtem; but when the minds of the multitude have been wrought upon and heated until they have been impelled to miſchief, as in the affair at Tring, or when it has expoſed our folly to the world, as in the caſes of the French Prophets *. the Rabbit Woman †, the Bottle Conjurer, the Life Guard Man's ‡ prophecy, Elizabeth

* "About two years before this (1702), a company of ſtrolling prophets came over to England, and miſerably infected many cracked-brain and frantic people at London, who fancied that they had revelations of things to come; for theſe men's idle ſtories being circulated among the vulgar occaſioned numerous meetings about the ſkirts of the town. There you might ſee the prophet (who—without intending a claſſical imitation—ſeems like the Pythia) lying down as if expiring, or elſe like one out of his mind; he is mute, ſweats, and trembles, at length he begins to rave and work himſelf out of breath, uttering a multitude of words, ſometimes he ſhuts his foaming mouth, and ſometimes opens it wide, repeating the names of Aſſyrian and Egyptian Kings. Women alſo began to propheſy. Theſe Prophets were ſome of them proſecuted. At laſt they gave out, that they had the power to raiſe the dead, and appointed the time for reſtoring Dr. Wells to life. Upon this intimation, a vaſt concourſe of people aſſembled, and crouded the place. When they had waited a long time and ſaw nothing of the expected miracle, their credulity became a jeſt. Theſe Prophets ſoon after proceeded to Scotland; but the northern air not being the ſame that they breathed in the mountains of the Cevennes, they had not the gift of prophecy there; they therefore tranſported themſelves to Holland, where the Magiſtrates committed them as rogues and vagabonds."—*Cunningham's Hiſtory of Great Britain.*

"A higher ſpecies of theſe Prophets is mentioned in Tindal's Continuation of Rapin (Folio, page 526), who appeared about the year 1706, who gave great offence to the French refugees. The Elders of the French Royal Church in the Savoy, being authoriſed by the Biſhop of London, ſummoned the three Camiſars, Elias Marion, John Cavallier, and Durand Fage. Two of them obſtinately refuſed to appear, but the third boldly juſtified their pretenſions to inſpiration; in conſequence of which they were, by an act of the ſaid Church, declared counterfeits and impoſtors. Notwithſtanding this, Maximilian Miſſon Nicholas Facio, the Mathematical Profeſſor at Geneva, ſupported by Sir Richard Bulkley and Mr. John Lacy, continued their aſſemblies in Soho, where they uttered their predictions with great noiſe. They were at length indicted in the Court of Queen's Bench, and ſentenced to ſtand on a ſcaffold at the Royal Exchange and Charing-croſs, with a paper upon their breaſts denoting them to be falſe prophets and diſturbers of the public peace, and alſo to pay a fine of twenty marks each, and to find ſecurity for their good behaviour for one year."

† Mary Toſts. This impoſture was practiſed upon the credulity of the people of Godalming, in the courſe of the year 1726, by the aforeſaid Mary Toſts, who pretended to be delivered of rabbits. She had the art, for ſome time, not only to impoſe upon the public, but to puzzle, if not deceive, ſeveral noted Phyſicians and Anatomiſts. It does not appear that *Men Midwives* were then much in uſe, or probably her fraud would have been ſooner detected.

‡ The name of this enthuſiaſt is Bell, and at the time he propheſied that the metropolis would be overthrown he reſided in Tothill-ſtreet, Weſtminſter. The account of the effect of his denunciation is ſo ſtrong an inſtance of credulity, that, although I underſtand the author of this ſcene of confuſion to be ſtill living, it may be neceſſary, in a ſpeculation of this nature, to recite it. "On the 8th of February 1750, after a ſeries of tempeſtuous weather, the people were alarmed by the ſhock of an earthquake, which extended through the cities of London and Weſtminſter, &c. On the ſame day of the next month, the inhabitants were again affrighted by a ſecond ſhock, more violent than the firſt, and which is ſtated to have been ſo dreadful as to ſeem to threaten a diſſolution of the globe. Theſe circumſtances did not fail to make a deep impreſſion upon ignorant, weak, and ſuperſtitious minds, which were the more affected when they reflected that the ſhocks were periodical, and that the one happened exactly a month after the other. This idea was propagated and confirmed by Bell the Life-Guard

Elizabeth Canning, the Cock Lane Ghoſt, Richard Brothers, &c. &c. it may not, in a ſpeculation of this nature, be totally uſeleſs to animadvert upon it, more eſpecially as I obſerved at the beginning, that we have of late years had a ſtriking inſtance that the ſtream of credulity, perhaps impeded by *law* in one of its branches, and ſtopped by ridicule in another, has been turned into a new channel; for although we are no longer called upon to credit the Roſicruſian ſyſtem, the ſupernatural the viſionary effects of incantation, the influence of necromancers; though no one could now be brought to believe that a waxen image ever ſpoke on *the ſide* of *oppoſition* even in the Marvellous Parliament *, or that Ripley and Blackney † could, like Owen Glendower, controul the moon, or "call ſpirits from the watty deep;" yet we have, even in this enlightened, this literary age, ſtretched our credulity until it hath embraced objects nearly as abſurd and improbable, and under the ſpecious maſk of receiving with favour, and adopting, a new ſpecies, which ſeemed a combination of natural and experimental philoſophy, wafted from a part of the globe from which I fear an ocean of falſe feelings, falſe taſte, and, what is of more conſequence, falſe principles, have inundated the reſt of Europe; we have recently become the dupes of deſigning men, and *butts* againſt which the ſhafts of ridicule might be ſucceſsfully levelled, for having given credit to that ſpecies of trick and deception which has by the adepts been termed ANIMAL MAGNETISM: upon which, as this tract has already extended to a conſiderable length, I ſhall offer a few obſervations at the commencement of my next.

MACKLINIANA;

OR,

ANECDOTES OF THE LATE MR. CHARLES MACKLIN, COMEDIAN:

TOGETHER WITH

MANY OF HIS OBSERVATIONS ON THE DRAMA, AND GENERAL MANNERS OF HIS TIME.

(As principally related by Himſelf, and never before publiſhed.)

[*Continued from Vol.* XXXIX. *Page* 416.]

NOTWITHSTANDING Macklin's very advanced age, it made very little impreſſion on his underſtanding in the proportion — he ſtill continued his morning rambles, his occaſional viſits to the Theatre, and his afternoon club at Covent Garden—where, though he drank little, and by rule, yet he enjoyed and promoted converſation and hilarity.

Thoſe who knew him moſt intimately at this period, never once had an idea, but that a man of his longevity, his high ſituation in the Theatre, and,

Guard Man, who boldly propheſied that the next would happen on the 8th of April, and be ſo violent, as totally to deſtroy the whole metropolis and its environs. Conſidering the infectious nature of fear and ſuperſtition, the general effects of the denunciation of this enthuſiaſt are little to be wondered at, although, while under their operation, ſcenes were exhibited, and tranſactions occurred, which, when the dreadful period had elapſed, it is well known, afforded unbounded ſcope for ridicule, and which, when traditionally drawn forth, even to this hour continue to excite our riſibility.

* The Parliament in which this *image* was exhibited was the laſt in the reign of Richard the Second, and obtained alſo, from this and ſome other ſupernatural occurrences that happened during its ſitting, the appellation of the *Parliament of Wonder*.

† Two Carmelite Friars and reputed Necromancers in the reign of Richard the Second. They were ſuppoſed to be largely concerned in fabricating the image above mentioned, alſo in the ſtrange appearances in the air, and in cauſing all the bay-trees in England to wither, and afterwards to revive and flouriſh in their priſtine beauty; and many other *freaks* which gave them great credit with the people at that period.

above

above all, his intimate knowledge of the world, had ſufficiently provided for his independence; but the fact turned out otherwiſe: with all the advantages he poſſeſſed of making a proviſion for old age, he either altogether neglected it, or depended too much on the continuance of ſtrong health to economiſe in time;—perhaps, like the French wit, he had lived ſo long, that he thought death might have forgot him, and was loth to take precautions, for fear of putting his adverſary in mind of him. The fact was, though Macklin was always well paid for his talents, both as an actor and a writer, yet he never continued long in any one engagement. He was reckoned to have belonged to more Theatres than any one man of his time; and though he might often get an advance of ſalary by this tranſition, the intervals of being unemployed, the expences of travelling, ſhifting of lodgings, &c. &c. made heavy drawbacks on his fortune.

He was, beſide this, fond of *law-ſuits*—not that he was a litigious man upon tricking or intereſted principles, but he had a jealouſy of being impoſed upon by Managers—he often did not ſee things in the cleareſt light—he thought too that he underſtood law better than he really did—ſo that from a combination of all theſe circumſtances, Macklin was ſeldom out of the Courts—a ſituation that generally leaves a man conſiderably out of pocket.

In the management of his private affairs, he was always a reſerved man—his engagements, his diſburſements, &c. were all of his own arrangement, without any permitted interference of his family; and as he paid all his expences punctually, and never ſeemed to want money proportionate to the ſcale he lived on, his moſt intimate relatives and friends took it for granted that he was far from a ſtate of indigence; but the calls of life cannot long go on (particularly as they relate to an honeſt man) without money. This firſt ſounded the alarm to his wife, who upon inſpection into his affairs (which he perhaps for the *firſt time* permitted) found his whole remaining fortune did not conſiſt of above ſixty pounds in money, and a trifling annuity of about ten pounds per year.

Friends were immediately conſulted on what was beſt to be done. It was at firſt propoſed to procure a benefit-play; and the Managers of Covent Garden Theatre, with that liberality which has ever diſtinguiſhed him, at once offered him his houſe free of all expences. It was, however, very prudently reconſidered, that a benefit could not poſſibly embrace the gratuities of all his friends ſcattered in different parts of the three kingdoms. The plan was therefore changed to that of publiſhing his two celebrated pieces, "The Man of the World" and "Love à-la-Mode," by ſubſcription, and Mr. Murphy, who ſuggeſted the plan, followed it up by the offer of becoming the Editor, from motives which he thus feelingly deſcribes in his advertiſement to the publication.

"I look back with inward ſatisfaction to the ſhare I have had in ſerving Mr. Macklin's intereſt. As ſoon as I was informed that he was ſo far impaired by years, as to have no proſpect of appearing again in the exerciſe of his profeſſion, I made it my buſineſs to viſit an old friend, whom I had long known and valued. At that interview I propoſed to him the plan of publiſhing by ſubſcription; convinced as I was that a generous public would take into conſideration the caſe of a Veteran Actor, who had exerted his talents, during a ſeries of near ſeventy years, to promote uſeful mirth and the moral inſtruction of the ſtage."

This plan ſucceeded to the wiſhes of his friends. A ſubſcription was ſet on foot, under the patronage of the late Dr. Brockleſby, John Palmer, Eſq. of Bath, and the late Mr. Longman the bookſeller, who kindly acted as truſtees on this occaſion, which produced the ſum of 1582l. 11s. with part of which they purchaſed an annuity of 200l. for his own life, and 75l. for that of Mrs. Macklin, if ſhe ſurvived him, which came to 1052l. 12s. 6d.—the remainder was applied to his immediate relief, under the direction of the truſtees.

The books were delivered to the ſubſcribers early in 1793, in a quarto edition, very elegantly printed, with an engraved head of the Author, dedicated to the late Earl Camden, which, as we are informed it was written (or at leaſt rough drawn) by Macklin himſelf, we ſhall inſert as a ſpecimen how ſtrong his intellect muſt have been at ſo very advanced a period of life.

"To Earl Camden.

"My Lord,

"The permiſſion with which your Lordſhip has been pleaſed to honour

me, calls for the warmeſt acknowledgements of reſpect and gratitude. The polite condeſcenſion with which, before that time, I had been admitted to your Lordſhip's preſence, was always conſidered by me as the happieſt incident of my life. I knew from what a height your Lordſhip beheld me in my humble ſtation—you looked, I may ſay, from Shakſpeare's cliff, and ſaw, more *than half way down, a man gathering ſamphire.* Repeated obligations taught me to flatter myſelf, that in the evening of my days I had obtained a Patron; and what at firſt was vanity ſoon turned to gratitude.

"I will not attempt, my Lord, to diſguiſe, that in my ambition to prefix an illuſtrious name to this edition, there was a ſecret tincture of ſelf-intereſt. Under your Lordſhip's patronage, I had no doubt of ſucceſs. The facility with which my requeſt was granted, ſhewed with what benevolence you were ready to relieve the wants and ſoothe the languor of declining age. But I forbear to enlarge upon the ſubject. I am allowed to inſcribe ſuch works as mine to your Lordſhip, but not to ſpeak the language of my heart; and thus, whilſt I know what is due to your virtues, I am bound to conſider how little your ear will endure.

"But, my Lord, ſince truth itſelf is ſuſpected in a dedication; ſince, as your Lordſhip is pleaſed to ſay, it is ſeldom read, and never believed; I hope I may be permitted to deſcend to an humbler ſubject. Old age is narrative, and delights in egotiſm. I beg leave to avail myſelf of the privilege. The honour of being diſtinguiſhed by Lord Camden has put me on better terms with myſelf; and though I feel the ſymptoms natural to a long life, I can boaſt with pride, that I know the value of the obligation, and to whom I am indebted.

"My memory is not ſo bad, but I can ſtill remember the eminent Lawyer who figured at the bar forty years ago, and ſoon became the choſen friend of the great Earl of Chatham. I remember him in the office of Attorney General, ſupporting at once the prerogatives of the crown, and the rights of the people; a friend to the liberty of the preſs, yet a controller of licentiouſneſs, and a firm defender of the principles of the Revolution. I remember the ſame great Lawyer preſiding in the Court of Common Pleas; and I was preſent, on a great occaſion, when *general warrants*, that ſubtle invention of a former age, died at his feet.

"I remember the ſame great Judge in the higheſt Court of Judicature, deciding, like Lord Hardwicke, with *even-handed juſtice*; and, after a regular gradation of honours, I now ſee him Preſident of the Council, where he ſits in judgment, diſpenſing law and equity to all his Majeſty's foreign dominions, and, as Shakſpeare ſays, "bearing his faculties ſo meek, ſo clear in his great office," that a pure adminiſtration of juſtice is acknowledged to flow through all parts of the Britiſh empire.

"My memory, my Lord, is not exhauſted, but I haſten to a recent fact. When the Libel Bill was depending in Parliament, I know who was the orator in the cauſe of the people and the conſtitution. By that Bill, which, with your Lordſhip's ſupport, has happily paſſed into a law, I ſaw it determined, that when a jury is ſworn to try the matter in iſſue, craft and chicane are no longer to teach twelve men to perjure themſelves by reſigning the chief part of their duty to the diſcretion of the Court—which has been emphatically called "The Law of Tyrants."

"But it is not for me to ſpread the canvas, and impair the portrait by ſuch weak colouring as mine. Hiſtory, my Lord, will have a better memory than I have. In that page poſterity will be taught to honour the Stateſman, whoſe comprehenſive mind embraces the light of reaſon, the principles of natural juſtice, and the ſpirit of the Britiſh Conſtitution.

"Theſe are the things, my Lord, which, with every Briton, I remember with pleaſure. In ſuch a caſe it is natural to boaſt of my memory, that I may, for the ſame purpoſe, retain that faculty to the end of my days; and that the memory of Lord Camden, and the obligations which he has beſtowed upon me, may be the laſt to fade from my mind, is a conſummation devoutly to be wiſhed for.

"I have the honour to remain,

"MY LORD,

"Your Lordſhip's moſt grateful

"and moſt devoted humble ſervant,

"CHARLES MACKLIN.

"*10th December* 1792."

Macklin being thus freed from the wants of old age, it ſeemed to have ſome immediate effect upon his ſpirits. His friends

friends endeavoured to divert his mind from projects (which he was always more or leſs driving at through life), and turned it merely to amuſements, which he ſeemed to catch with more appetite than generally belongs to old age. In the ſummer of that year he was often found at Sadler's Wells, Aſtley's, and Hughes's, ſeemed much pleaſed with the entertainments of thoſe places, and ſometimes drew compariſons between the preſent and paſt ſtate of public places with great pleaſantry.

Being met one night at Sadler's Wells by a friend, who afterwards ſaw him home, he went into a hiſtory of that place with an accuracy which, though nature generally denies to the recollection of old age in recent events, ſeems to atone for it in the remembrance of more remote periods.

"Sir, I remember the time when the price of admiſſion *here* was but *three-pence*, except a few places ſcuttled off at the ſides of the ſtage at ſixpence, and which was uſually reſerved for people of faſhion, who occaſionally came to ſee the fun. Here we ſmoked, and drank porter and rum and water as much as we could pay for, and every man had his doxy that liked it, and ſo forth; and though we had a mixture of very odd company (for I believe it was a good deal the baiting-place of thieves and highwaymen), there was little or no rioting. There was a *public* then, Sir, that kept one another in awe."

Q. "Were the entertainments any thing like the preſent?"—*A.* "No, no; nothing in the ſhape of them; ſome hornpipes and ballad-ſinging, with a kind of pantomimic ballet, and ſome lofty tumbling—and all this was done by day-light, and there were four or five exhibitions every day."

Q. "And how long did theſe continue at a time?"—*A.* "Why, Sir, it depended upon circumſtances—the proprietors had always a fellow on the outſide of the booth, to calculate how many people were collected for a ſecond exhibition, and when he thought there were enough, he came to the back of the upper ſeats, and cried out, "Is *Hiram Fifeman* here?" This was the cant word agreed upon between the parties, to know the ſtate of the people without—upon which they concluded the entertainment with a ſong, diſmiſſed that audience, and prepared for a ſecond repreſentation."

Q. "Was this in Roſamon's time?"—"No, no, Sir, long before—not but old Roſamon improved it a good deal, and I believe raiſed the price generally to ſixpence, and in this way got a great deal of money. Sir, I'll tell you an anecdote of him. When Roſamon began to *ſcratch* together ſome caſh, he lodged it in the Bank of England, and as he increaſed it did the ſame to a conſiderable amount. His friends knowing him to be a rich man, and finding how he put out his money, remonſtrated with him on it, by telling him he could lay out his fortune with at leaſt equal ſecurity, and get an intereſt of four per cent. He at firſt doubted the ſecurity; but they making it plain to him, he was determined, as he ſaid, to be *fobbed* no longer. He accordingly went next day to the Bank, and, rather in a coarſe way, demanded his money. The Caſhier referring him to another office to have his voucher examined, he took fire at this, and called out before them all, "Holloa! *Maſter!*—you with a pen ſtuck behind your ear (one of the orderly and familiar habits of thoſe days)—you have been robbing me of the intereſt of my money for ſeveral years, and now you want to take the principal—it won't do, my knowing one, I'll have my *tots* (a cant word for money)—D—mn me I'll have my *tots*—ſo look to it." The Caſhier inſtantly ſaw what ſort of a man he had to deal with, and immediately ſent one of the Clerks round to have his note examined and paid off. Roſamon then inveſted his money in the three per cents. and on his firſt dividend, he was ſo pleaſed at the circumſtance, that he gave his friends a public dinner on the occaſion.

When Macklin alluded to the mixture of company which reſorted to Sadler's Wells at this time, viz. "that it was the occaſional baiting-place of thieves, highwaymen, and diſorderly perſons," he was not much out in his reckoning, as in the Parliamentary Debates ſomewhat ſubſequent to this period (1751) it is ſtated, "That the profligacy of the common people called for ſome legal reſtraint, not only in the metropolis, but every city and town, nay almoſt every village, had aſſemblies of muſic, dancing, and gaming. This occaſioned a prodigious diſſipation of the time, money, and morals of the lower orders of people. Robberies were ſo frequent, that the enormity of the crime was almoſt effaced in the minds of the people; and nothing was more common

than

than to advertiſe in the newſpapers an impunity to any perſon who could bring to a party that was robbed the effects that had been taken from them, and that too with a reward according to the value.

"Thoſe diſorders were very juſtly aſcribed, in a great meaſure, to the extravagances of the common people; and therefore a Bill was brought in for the better preventing theſts and robberies, and for regulating places of public entertainment, and puniſhing people keeping diſorderly houſes. The operation of this Bill, when it paſſed the Houſe of Commons, was confined to London and Weſtminſter and twenty miles round; and all perſons within that circuit were required to take out licences from the juſtices of the peace of the county, aſſembled at their quarter ſeſſions, before they could open any room or place for public dancing, muſic, or any other entertainment of the like kind. Several other regulations, regarding idle, diſorderly, or ſuſpected perſons and houſes, were inſerted in the ſame Act, and pecuniary as well as corporal penalties were affixed to the tranſgreſſors."

When we thus deſcribe the ſtate of Macklin's mind, and his occaſional pleaſantries, it was in the ſummer of 1793. Soon after this, a viſible change took place, both in mind and perſon—the ravages of time now began viſibly to appear; and as, when *men* as well as things tend to ruin (which cannot be repaired) the devaſtation ſpreads rapidly—his face no longer preſerved any degree of character—his eye had loſt all the uſe of deſcribing the movements of his mind—and inſtead of that erect form, and firm ſtep, which, to follow, ſeemed to deſcribe a man of fifty, he dragged his legs leiſurely after one another, as conſcious of his ſtate of debilitation.

Still he occaſionally frequented the pit of both Theatres, but ſeemingly inſenſible of what was paſſing before him. Even his favourite part of the Jew, the part which firſt eſtabliſhed and ſupported his fame for above half a century—he did not know it when it was repreſented before him, but frequently aſked, "What was the play? and who was the performer?" without any other ſingle remark than a repetition of the ſame queſtion.

One of the laſt efforts of his mind was on the appearance of the Prince and Princeſs of Wales at the Theatre after their marriage. When the company roſe to ſalute them, and Macklin amongſt the number, the Prince recognized him, and, with his uſual politeneſs, bowed to him—and afterwards the Princeſs did him the ſame honour. The veteran felt this like an electrical ſhock, could talk of nothing elſe, when he went home, but the diſtinguiſhed honour that was paid him by his Prince—he eat his ſupper with greater glee, and retailed the circumſtance, in a confuſed kind of narration, for a few days—and then, when aſked about it, entirely forgot it.

How melancholy, yet how truly, does Swift deſcribe this ſtate of nature in his account of the *Struldbruggs*! and what a leſſon does it hold out for human vanity at any time of life, particularly to the impotent and irrational deſires of thoſe who are conſtantly wiſhing for the extremity of old age!

"When the *Struldbruggs* come to fourſcore (ſays he), which is reckoned the extremity of living in this country, they had not only all the follies and infirmities of other old men, but many more, which aroſe from the dreadful proſpect of never dying. They were not only opinionative, peeviſh, covetous, moroſe, vain, talkative, but incapable of friendſhip, and dead to all natural affection, which never deſcended below their grandchildren. Envy and impotent deſires are their prevailing paſſions. But thoſe objects againſt which their envy ſeemeth principally directed, are the vices of the younger ſort, and the deaths of the old. By reflecting on the former, they find themſelves cut off from all poſſibility of pleaſure; and whenever they ſee a funeral, they lament and repine, that others are gone to an harbour of reſt to which they themſelves can never hope to arrive at.

"They have no remembrance of the truth, or particulars of any fact; it is ſafer to depend on common traditions than upon their beſt recollections. The leaſt miſerable amongſt them appear to be thoſe who turn to dotage, and entirely loſe their memories. Theſe meet with more pity and aſſiſtance, becauſe they want many bad qualities which abound in others.

"As ſoon as they have completed the term of *eighty years*, they are looked upon as dead in law; their heirs immediately

diately ſucceed to their eſtates; only a ſmall pittance is reſerved for their ſupport; and the poor ones are maintained at the public charge. After that period they are held incapable of any employment of truſt or profit; they cannot purchaſe lands or take leaſes; neither are they allowed to be witneſſes in any cauſe, either civil or criminal, not even for the deciſion of meers and bounds.

"At *ninety*, they loſe their teeth and hair; they have at that age no diſtinction of taſte, but eat and drink whatever they can get, without reliſh or appetite. The diſeaſes they were ſubject to ſtill continue without increaſing or diminiſhing. In talking, they forget the common appellation of things, and the names of perſons, even of thoſe who are their neareſt friends and relations. For the ſame reaſon, they never can amuſe themſelves with reading, becauſe their memory will not ſerve to carry them from the beginning of a ſentence to the end; and by this defect, they are deprived of the only entertainment whereof they might otherwiſe be capable.

"In their perſons they were the moſt mortifying ſight I ever beheld, and the women more horrible than the men. Beſides the uſual deformities in extreme old age, they acquired an additional ghaſtlineſs, in proportion to their number of years, which is not to be deſcribed."

Such is the condition of extreme old age!—and nearly ſuch, at the period of *ninety-five*, was Macklin!—He lingered, however, near three years after this, crawling about the vicinity of Covent Garden, ſometimes viſiting that Theatre, which he ſeemingly went to more from the force of habit than any gratification, being totally inſenſible of every thing—but the muſic between the acts.

The audience on theſe occaſions venerated his condition. On his appearance at the pit door, no matter how crowded the houſe was, they roſe to make room for him, in order to give him his accuſtomed ſeat, which was the centre of the laſt bench near the orcheſtra. He generally walked home by himſelf, which was only on the other ſide of the Piazza; but in croſſing at the corner of Great Ruſſel-ſtreet, he very deliberately waited till he ſaw the paſſage thoroughly cleared of coaches.

He ſometimes uſed to change the ſcene by going to a public-houſe in the neighbourhood, where he took his pint of ale warmed, and well ſweetened with brown ſugar, "to lubricate the lungs," as he called it. Here he met with equal indulgence as at the Theatres, every body ſtriving to accommodate him; whilſt ſome frequented the houſe for the purpoſe of ſeeing and converſing with a man who was ſo long an actor upon the great ſtage of the world; but in this laſt they were always diſappointed: he now told his anecdotes ſo confuſed and interrupted, often beginning with one thing and ending with another, that he fully juſtified Swift's obſervation on this very advanced time of life, "that men in this condition have no remembrance of the truth of a fact; and it is ſafer to depend on common tradition than upon their beſt recollections."

The hour at laſt arrived which was to number the days of this extraordinary old man. Some little time before this took place, he grew weaker and weaker—he was unable to go down ſtairs, and contented himſelf with walking about his room, and reſting himſelf on his bed (or rather his couch, where he generally ſlept with his clothes on, night and day, for many years). In one of theſe repoſes, ſome friends were talking of him in the room, thinking, from his ſtate of inſenſibility for many days before, that he was incapable of hearing or underſtanding them, when he ſuddenly ſtarted up, and anſwered with ſome ſharpneſs. This was thought to forebode ſome recovery—but it was only the laſt blaze in the ſocket. The evening of that day he compoſed himſelf as it was thought for ſleeping; but in this ſleep he made his final exit without a groan.

Thus died, on the 11th July 1797, Charles Macklin, by his own computation only ninety-eight—but on very ſtrong and probable circumſtances (related in the early part of theſe Memoirs) at the very advanced age of one hundred and eight. He was buried on the Sunday following in St. Paul's, Covent Garden, attended to the grave by ſeveral of his Theatrical Brethren, and a great concourſe of others, whom curioſity had drawn together to contemplate on the laſt remains of a man who had nearly ſeen *three*, and had actually touched the extremities of *two centuries*.

[*An* Appendix *to* Mackliniana *in our next—which will be followed up with ſome general ſtrictures on the character of* Mr. Macklin *as an Actor, an Author, and a Man.*]

DEN-

DENMARK AND ITS POSSESSIONS.

OF THE STATES DEPENDENT ON DENMARK; NORWAY, ICELAND, ISLES OF FERO, GREENLAND, AND FOREIGN POSSESSIONS.

(*Concluded from Vol.* XXXIX. *Page* 411.)

ICELAND.

THIS Iſland, characteriſtically called the Land of Ice, was once a kingdom, whoſe Sovereigns were famous for their maritime exploits. The people from childhood, like their neighbours, were pirates, but with greater ſucceſs. It is ſaid, they were then more flouriſhing than they are at preſent; but, according to ancient accounts, the climate was then not ſo rigorous, and their rivals were leſs cultivated. Certainly, the reſources of the Kings of Iceland were none but thoſe which the ſea afforded; and a ſea that was often nothing but ice. Small barks, ill armed and inconvenient; coarſe food, which was often devoured raw; a troubleſome, filthy, and often infectious garb; a cabin inſtead of a palace; and a repetition of tales eternally told, for want of better amuſement; were the ſplendor and the pleaſures of both King and people, in an age when piracy, uſurpation, and crimes of every kind, rendered the vices habitual, with which Europe, to this day, continues to be deeply afflicted.

Iceland extends from ſixty-three degrees to ſixty-ſix degrees north latitude. Its diſtance from the inhabited coaſt of Greenland, which is the moſt northerly, is ſixty miles *, and from the other thirty-five; from Drontheim, a town in the north of Norway, its ſouthern border is computed to be one hundred and twenty. It contains 1505 ſquare miles of inhabited land and 450 deſert.

Its temperature is not ſo cold as its ſituation might lead to ſuppoſe; though it ſometimes happens that the ice, which comes as is thought from Greenland, accumulates enormouſly in the gulphs and harbours, and renders the winter extremely ſevere, bringing with it wood, whales, ſeals, and even bears. The fogs, riſing from the ſea and land, are frequent. Summer is of very ſhort duration, but uſually ſufficient to ripen certain kinds of grain.

The country is full of mountains; ſome with the aſpect of ſterility, others clothed in verdure, and the higheſt covered with eternal ſnows. They are ſeparated by vallies, in which are fine graſs lands, where the people reſide. The plain extends from the coaſt as far as four, and ſometimes ten miles up the country.

Iceland is renowned for its volcanoes. Some of them are extinct, and others continually burning. This occaſionally cauſes very dangerous earthquakes; one of which was produced by the laſt eruption that had fatal effects on man and beaſt.

The ſheep form a conſiderable branch of trade. They are folded all the year in the meadows, and their wool is tolerably good. The horſe and the ox are ſmall; but the firſt is active and vigorous. In 1777, the rein-deer was introduced into Iceland, and proſpers. The dogs are excellent, and highly uſeful to the ſhepherd. Except the bear brought on the ice, here is no carniverous animal but the fox, the ſkin of which is in great eſtimation. Eiderdown is ſo abundant, and ſo valued, that it has been the object of various regulations. The King has reſerved to himſelf the right of purchaſing falcons, of which he keeps great numbers near his capital, and ſends preſents of them to foreign Courts.

The fiſhery is the moſt lucrative branch of trade to the inhabitants of the ſea-coaſt. It is greatly encouraged by Government, employs 1800 veſſels, and chiefly conſiſts of cod, herrings, plaice, ſeals, ſea-calves, the porpus, and the whale. The conſumption of fiſh oil is enormous in this country; yet the exportation is conſiderable. Little corn grows here; though experience has lately proved, that barley, rye, and oats may thrive. A paſſable kind of flour is obtained from the *elymus arenarius*, the *lichen iſlandicus*, and other indigenous plants. Gardens are daily brought to greater perfection; but fruit trees do not proſper. The uſe of potatoes is greatly increaſing. There is an abſolute want of wood, none of which is to

* I know not what miles, whether Geographic, German, Norwegian, or Daniſh.—E.

be ſeen, except what the ice brings; though, if we may credit the hiſtory of the iſland, it once contained foreſts of oak. Turf and the *bitumen lignum foſſile* are the common fuel, coal-mines having not yet been diſcovered.

Iceland is divided into four cantons, containing one great bailliage, three ſmall ones, and the two biſhopricks of Skalholt and Holum; the firſt conſiſting of fifteen provoſtſhips and one hundred and fifty cures, the ſecond of ſixty cures and four provoſtſhips. There is not a ſingle town, nor, properly ſpeaking, a village: there are only hamlets, one of which ſometimes contains twenty huts or cottages.

Theſe Iſlanders are healthy, vigorous, and moſt of them brown, with black hair. The ſmall-pox has committed great ravages among them; but the climate has repelled the venereal diſeaſe, the gift of foreigners. Nothing can be more monotonous than the life of moderation which they lead. Every thing around them is in the utmoſt ſimplicity: though they have tea, coffee, and brandy; which is become an object of the firſt neceſſity, and the bane of national temperance. Their probity is great, the love of their country enthuſiaſtic, their attachment to Government ſincere, and their hoſpitality univerſal. Their indolence, obſtinacy, and ſuſpicion, muſt be attributed to the want of foreign intercourſe, and the ſhackles under which their commerce ſuffers.

They are leſs ſuperſtitious than many other nations, better informed than might be ſuppoſed, and their favourite amuſements are trials of ſtrength and dexterity, backgammon, and cheſs. They excel in the latter game; to which, and to the reading of their ancient *Saga*, and the ſinging of their hiſtorical romances, they conſecrate their long winter nights. This is the reaſon that the Icelanders are generally well acquainted with the ancient hiſtory and legiſlation of their country.

They have their own peculiar poets, and ſpeak the ancient language of the North. A Literary Society was eſtabliſhed in 1794, that diſtinguiſhed itſelf by its zeal to diffuſe knowledge, and by the publication of ſeveral works, at Leirargorda, 1798, in the Icelandiſh dialect. But, notwithſtanding their former renown as a literary people, they can no longer make ſuch claims. Living as they do in the frozen boſom of the North, iſolated from the lettered world, few in numbers, and ſcattered over a diſproportionate face of land, their wants ſimple, their experience ſmall, their implements rude, and their means confined, it would be in vain to expect admirable inventions from them, or ſurpriſing efforts of genius.

The whole population conſiſts of 50,000 ſouls, who live under their own laws, and employ no advocates. Their ſuits are exceedingly ſimple; and they have only recourſe to the Code of Norway in caſes where their own is ſilent. Their laſt appeal is to the Supreme Court at Copenhagen.

They poſſeſs workmen ſufficient for their wants, and particularly in woollen cloths; which, though coarſe, form a conſiderable branch of trade. Commerce, which once was engroſſed by Government, or granted to monopolizers, is now made free; but it is paſſive, in Iceland. The beſt informed natives are greatly deſirous of an intercourſe with other nations; which motives of benevolence ought to encourage. The annual amount of their exports ſeldom exceeds 220,000 crowns, of which 130,000 are in fiſh.

The revenues of Government are not more than 12,000 crowns a-year, ſubject to various expences; it being at the charge of furniſhing corn, and other articles of the firſt neceſſity.

ISLES OF FERO.

Returning from Iceland to Norway, we meet with the Iſles of Fero, ſituate eighty-ſix miles from Iceland and one hundred from the Continent. They form a ſmall Northern Archipelago, and extend about fifteen miles from ſouth to north in length, and ten in breadth. The largeſt is called Strömöe, and contains Thorſhaven, a commercial town, where the Adminiſtrators of this Archipelago reſide.

The whole of the inhabited part amounts to twenty-four ſquare miles, ſcarcely containing 5000 inhabitants. The temperature of the air is here remarkable. Far as they are to the north, they ſeldom have more than a month's froſt, by which the gulphs and ports are never entirely cloſed. The heat of ſummer is temperate; and the inhabitants attain extreme old age.

Their wealth conſiſts in the fleſh and ſkins of their cattle. They have mines of coal, of which they ſend a ſmall quantity to Copenhagen. A more conſiderable object of exportation is worſted

fied ſtockings, of which the annual amount is 116,000 pair. The fiſhery is very lucrative; and the trade is open to every ſubject of Denmark. The total receipts of exportation, for ſkins, tallow, fiſh, oil, ſtockings, quills, butter, &c. does not exceed 20,000 crowns.

GREENLAND.

We are indebted to the Icelanders for the diſcovery of Greenland, which happened toward the cloſe of the tenth century, when colonies of theſe Iſlanders and a few Norwegians were ſent there, and Chriſtianity introduced. The plague, in 1350, the dreadful ravages of which occaſioned it to be called the black death, cut off all communication with Greenland. It was almoſt forgotten during two centuries, till Chriſtian III. Frederick II. and Chriſtian IV. ſucceſſively ſent veſſels thither: but the Coloniſts were no more. Under Frederic IV. Egedi, a Norwegian Biſhop, inſpired with goſpel zeal, eſtabliſhed a ſociety at Bergen; and an intercourſe with the ſavages of Greenland was again maintained.

The attempt did not anſwer expectation; and the King founded a new colony, to convert theſe Barbarians. The project has been ſucceſsful; thanks to the enthuſiaſm of the Moravian Brethren.

All that is known of Greenland extends from the ſouthern point of Cape Farewell and Statenhuk, fifty-nine degrees north latitude, to Spitzbergen, latitude eighty degrees, toward America. The Europeans inhabit as far as ſeventy two degrees, from Cape Farewell to Oupernavik. It is hitherto unknown, whether this vaſt region forms an iſland, a peninſula, or a part of the American Continent. The partiſans in favour of the firſt opinion are moſt numerous.

The cold is exceſſive, eſpecially in February and March; yet rendered ſupportable by habit; for there is no wind during this period. The inland parts are an eternal maſs of ice, and the ſea coaſt only is habitable, which is interſected with gulphs and iſlands of a moderate ſize. The country is watered by ſtreams and rivulets; and three ſprings of hot water have been diſcovered.

The only canton where the cow is found is that of Julianeſhaab, which is the moſt flouriſhing. The territory is divided into two *Inſpectorates*. In 1789, the inhabitants were found to be 5122, half of whom had received baptiſm. The ſmall pox at various times has committed great ravages.

The Greenlander is the ſimple, innocent, and real child of nature. His frugality and ignorance of artificial wants render the attainment of happineſs eaſy, and doubtleſs contribute to the ſingular attachment he has for his country.

The animal kingdom abounds in uſeful ſpecies: the hare, rein-deer, dog, fox, bear, ſea-birds, and fiſh innumerable: but to the natives the moſt precious of all is the ſeal. It is here that the Hollanders fiſh for the whale, which has hitherto proved more profitable to them than the natives.

The ſettlers raiſe a few ſheep; but vegetation affords them little aid. Its whole richneſs conſiſts in common graſs, a few odoriferous and medicinal plants, ſome of which bear berries, and the *Elymus arenarius L.* Among the hardy vegetables, cabbage, turnips, and radiſhes are reared. Here and there, the linden, the birch, and the elm, are met with; but extremely dwarfiſh.

The mineral kingdom is leſs penurious: ſtone of every kind is found, and ſome indication of mines.

The free inhabitant of theſe countries is ſubject to no tax: he is ignorant even of the uſe of money. The converſion of the ſavage natives is his inceſſant purſuit, and is chiefly the work of the Moravian Brethren. There exiſts, indeed, an ancient royal Inſtitution, in Denmark, for the propagation of the faith, entitled, *Collegium de Curſu Evangelii promovendo*.

The trade is carried on by Government; and hitherto with conſiderable loſs. Reaſons of State have prevented its being made free: but it may be remarked, that Government has lately ſold the veſſels employed in the whale fiſhery intending, perhaps, to interfere no more. The exports conſiſt of fiſh oil, parts of the whale, the horns and teeth of marine animals, eiderdown, ſalt fiſh, and a little wool.

DUTCHY OF HOLSTEIN.

From the confines of the frozen pole, barren tracts, and ſavage tribes, we return to a more temperate climate, and a country which, from its fruitfulneſs and civilization, is one of the richeſt gems in the crown of Denmark.

The Dutchy of Holſtein appertains to the King of Denmark as a fief of the Germanic

Germanic Empire. It conſtitutes a part of the Circle of Lower Saxony; is bounded on the north by the Dutchy of Gleſwick, a Daniſh province; on the ſouth by the cities of Hamburgh and Lubeck and the Principality of Lauenburg, dependent on Hanover; and by that Electorate on the courſe of the Elbe.

The ſurface thus limited contains 175 ſquare miles, and a population of 315,000 ſouls. Remarkably fertile on the borders, in the middle it is arid and ſandy; which occaſions travellers, who croſs it, to ſuſpect its productive virtues, and the flouriſhing ſtate of its agriculture. Yet moſt kinds of fruit are cultivated here: the peach attains perfect maturity; as does the grape, if ſheltered from the cold winds, and expoſed to the ſun's heat.

Sea and river fiſh are abundant. The carp, in which the cities of Hamburgh and Lubeck delight, are furniſhed by Holſtein; as alſo are the beef and mutton. The love of gardening is daily increaſing, but is ſtill far from perfection. The quality of the grain is good, and the butter delicious; that which is made in June, and particularly in Autumn, is excellent for keeping. The diminution of wood, common to all the North, is alarmingly felt: as a proof, the price is doubled within a few years at Kiel, though it is a ſea-port.

One of the means beſt calculated to improve agriculture is the reſolution taken by the Lords, who are the great landholders, of dividing their manors into ſmall farms, and ſelling or letting them on long leaſes. The abolition of ſerfage, which appearances lead us to hope will ſoon take place, cannot but be ſtill more effectual. The country contains ſome manufactories, but of little importance, and the articles they produce are not of the beſt kind. In a State ſo ſmall, the fine arts can find but few reſources; but with the ſciences it is very different. Among the learned of Germany, Holſtein maintains a diſtinguiſhed rank. The Univerſity of Kiel need but be named to call to recollection a ſociety renowned through all Europe. Few ſtrangers come there, it is true, for education; but that muſt be attributed to its diſtance from the centre of Europe, to the dearneſs of proviſions, to the celebrity of Gottingen, Jena, Halle, and Leipſic, the vaſt and ineſtimable eſtabliſhments poſſeſſed by theſe univerſities, and to their magnificent libraries, compared to which that of Kiel, more recently formed, though already rich, muſt be placed in a ſecondary rank. The climate of Kiel not rigorous; its ſituation is pleaſant; the viands are good and ſalubrious; and the ſociety more mixed and agreeable than is common to univerſities.

Holſtein has no particular code. The knowledge of its laws forms a moſt immenſe and complicated ſcience; as it does through all Germany, Pruſſia only excepted. The towns generally follow the Code of Lubeck; the country conforms to the ancient Saxon Code. But beſides theſe, there is the Roman Law, the Canon Law, the Imperial Law, with ordinances innumerable, and charters relative to municipal rights.

In quality of Sovereign of this Dutchy, the King of Denmark has a vote in the Diet of Ratiſbon.

To afford an idea of the revenues of Government, it will be ſufficient to ſtate, that the Dutchies of Sleſwick and Holſtein have nearly the ſame extent and the ſame cuſtom duties; and, taking the years 1785 to 1787 as the baſis of eſtimation, that they have annually yielded 1,777,000 crowns.

The export trade of Holſtein is greatly facilitated by the packet-boats, that ſail once a week from Kiel to Copenhagen, and the reverſe. They carry paſſengers and merchandize; chiefly to and from Hamburgh.

The famous Holſtein canal, which, interſecting a part of the country, forms a communication between the North Sea and the Baltic, will very eſſentially influence both home and foreign trade. The number of veſſels paſſing this way annually increaſes.

FOREIGN POSSESSIONS OF DENMARK.

The ſketch that has been given of the countries that compoſe the Daniſh Monarchy would be incomplete, were not a few words added on its Foreign Poſſeſſions. The moſt celebrated, though not perhaps the moſt important, are thoſe of Aſia. Formerly the domain of the Eaſt India Company, they now belong to Government, of which the Company holds them in grant; ſo that the ſhips of individual merchants are only allowed to trade on paying a certain tax. Theſe ſupply the wares of India ſufficient for the conſumption of Denmark, and ſell the remainder to foreign nations. The profits of Government,

vernment, if any, are inconſiderable. Tranquebar and its dependencies yield only 60,000 crowns, while its maintenance exceeds 90,000. Frederics-Nagor affords about 8000 roupees, and coſts about 25,000. Government covers the expence by the ſale of paſſports and the tax on ſhips allowed to trade. The Miſſionaries ſent by Government to convert the Indians have ſhed ſeeds of information among them, the produce of which cannot but be ſalutary: and a Society was eſtabliſhed, in 1789, to ſpread induſtry and inſtruction through the country, from which very advantageous conſequences may be expected.

The Daniſh eſtabliſhments in Africa afford gold, ivory, and ſlaves. It becomes us, however, to remark, that Denmark was the firſt to aboliſh the ſlave trade. According to an ordinance of 1791, in 1803 there will be a total ceſſation of this odious commerce, againſt which the everlaſting rights of reaſon and humanity raiſe their voice. The maintenance of their poſſeſſions in Africa amounts to 30,000 crowns; the revenues ſcarcely deſerve to be mentioned.

LETTERS FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.

(*Concluded from Vol.* XXXIX. *Page* 420.)

LETTER II.

SIR,

I RECEIVED yours, and am glad to hear, that you, and my other friends and acquaintances, are in good health; this being the firſt I received from you ſince I came to this famous city. I told you, in my laſt, that we were to ſail in ten days; but upon what account, or for what reaſon, I cannot inform you, we are ordered to continue in this ſtation until further orders, which our Captain thinks may be ſome months more before we ſhall have orders to ſail. I have, ſince my laſt to you, been with ſeveral Turks, who were a conſiderable time at London, ſpeak the Engliſh pretty well, and have done me the favour to let me in privately to their *Moſques*. In time of religious worſhip, I ſaw *circumciſion* performed upon a boy about thirteen years of age, was at one of their weddings, and have learned a great deal more about them, ſince I wrote to you in my laſt.

They obſerve moſt ſtrictly the *rite* of *circumciſion*, as the ſeal of the covenant which GOD made with *Abraham* and *Iſmael*, which gives them a right and title to all the privileges of the *Muſſulman* faith. This ſacrament the impoſtor *Mahomet* thought fit to receive, as well in compliance with the Jews as with the cuſtom of his country and many other nations in the *Eaſt*, who, I am informed, are punctual in the obſervation of it, out of a ſtrict adherence to the traditions of their fathers, and the uſage of ancient times, without any remembrance of the true ground of its original inſtitution. They do not circumciſe children in their infancy, much leſs think themſelves obliged to the eighth day. No *canon* ties them to a ſet time, but they are left wholly to their liberty, and to conſult their convenience, ſo it be not deferred beyond the thirteenth year, which is the utmoſt limit (that is, if they be not deprived of an opportunity of doing it for want of a ſkilful hand), in memory of the circumciſion of *Iſmael*, which, as they alledge, was done when he was at that age. Till which time, the boys wear their hair long, but made up in curled knots hanging over their ſhoulders. The ceremony is performed with a great noiſe and tumult, which, with them, are the only expreſſions of their feſtival joy and mirth; all their ſolemnities being diſorderly and rude, and without any *decorum* or diſcretion to manage them. The whole day is ſpent in entertaining their relations and neighbours, who are to be witneſſes of the operation; for, at this time, they think they may fairly and lawfully lay aſide their gravity, and wholly give themſelves up to merriment. But as ſoon as the evening prayers are over, they prepare for the buſineſs, which is committed to the care of a *Chirurgeon*, or Barber, or any other who has an eaſy and dextrous hand. In the mean while, the boy is brought in by his father and kindred in his *new veſt* and *turban*, whom they flatter and careſs to divert him from *melancholy* and *fear*, and to prevent him from fainting before he feels the ſharpneſs of the razor, telling him,

him, that, in a few minutes, he will be enrolled amongſt the followers of *Mahomet*, and be made capable of the favour of GOD, and the joys of *Paradiſe*. Sometimes they caſt the boy aſleep with an *opiat* potion, when they think he has not courage enough to endure it, and then making, as it were, to be deferred till the next day, quickly return, and finiſh the intended work. Yet notwithſtanding the great ſtir they have made in the day-time, and that by this they are initiated into their religion, they do not uſe to have any ſolemn prayers at it; only the *Operator*, in the very act, cries out, *Biſmillah*, that is, *in the name of* GOD, three times, the muſic playing to drown the noiſe and howling of the *young Turk*. They told me, that at the circumciſion of the *Grand Seignior*, or any other conſiderable *Baſſa*, or Officer, for the greater pomp and ſolemnity, and for example ſake, to encourage him to endure what they have undergone before him, ſeveral others are circumciſed at the ſame time; between whom, upon the account of this religious ceremony or ſolemnity, there is contracted ſuch a dearneſs and friendſhip, beyond all ties of natural relation, that it is only diſſolved by death, and ever after they call themſelves by the title of *Sunneſ-laſh*, that is, *Aſſociate of Circumciſion*, which they value above that of Brother. In the night they often repeat the ſame rude mirth as they had in the day. Thoſe *villains*, who out of deſperation, or a deſire of living in all beſtial ſenſuality, turn *Renegadoes*, are compelled to be out. They firſt appear before the *Cady*, or *Juſtice*, and acquaint him with the deſign of becoming *Muſſulman*, and deſire to be admitted into the favour and privilege. Immediately he commands their heads to be *ſhaven*; and the matter being uſually known before, *cloaths* and *turbans* are provided, and freely beſtowed upon their *Proſelytes*; and ſometimes upon his firſt coming out in his *Muſſulman's* habit, they ſet him upon a horſe, and carry him in *triumph* through the *ſtreets* of the *Chriſtians*, with a lance or dart in his hand, to ſignify they are ready to *fight* for and defend the *religion* they have newly taken up with the utmoſt hazard of their lives. Some few, perchance out of natural horror of pain (I mean the *Renegadoes* only, or apoſtate *Chriſtians*, for the natural-born *Turks* never omit it), have, by ſeveral artifices and wiles, eluded the ſentence of the law, and remain uncircumciſed, and abhor this inviſible ſign of *Mahomet*; and old men eſpecially, to whom this wound might prove deadly and fatal; but then they muſt keep it mighty private and ſecret, leſt it come to the *Cady's* ears, whom they muſt otherwiſe bribe, or elſe be forced to ſubmit to this piece of religious ſeverity.

I am informed, that it was one of the great policies of *Mahomet*, that he might the better eſtabliſh the fancies that were to be the peculiar character of his religion, to preſs upon his followers the frequent practice of thoſe great duties of nature which refer to the worſhip and ſervice of GOD, as if in this they were to outdo both *Chriſtians* and *Jews*. For (as I wrote to you in a former letter) they are obliged to make their ſolemn prayers five times a day at ſet hours, which vary according to the different ſeaſons of the year. They do not divide the natural day into many equal portions, as not underſtanding the uſe of *equinoctial hours*, or the benefit of *ſun-dials*, to meaſure and adjuſt their time, but only have regard to the riſing and ſetting of the ſun, and its longer or ſhorter ſtay above the *horizon*; and yet they are mightily taken with the invention of *watches*, there being ſcarce a Turk in Conſtantinople, of any faſhion, but is maſter of one, and beſides has a ſtriking clock in his houſe; a conſiderable number of the French nation reaping good advantage from this their curioſity.

I wrote to you, in my laſt, their times of prayer were at ſun riſing, noon, the middle time between noon and ſun-ſet, ſun-ſet, and an hour and an half in the night; only upon *Giumahgun*, that is, the day of their religious convention, they add to their devotion, and go to church about the middle of the forenoon; at which time, the more devout ſhut up their ſhops, but afterwards return to their trade and buſineſs: this being the whole diſtinction of the day, and no other reverence paid to it; otherwiſe, there is the ſame noiſe in the ſtreets and markets, the ſame chaffering of wares, their magazines are much frequented, and no difference as to the neatneſs and fineneſs of their habit; they thinking they have done enough, if they ſtep to the *Moſque*, at that peculiar time, for a quarter of an hour.

In the time of *Ramazan*, which is the moſt ſolemn time of the whole year, wherein they pretend to moſt devotion,

and

and wherein the moſt careleſs will endeavour to expiate the miſcarriages of the paſt year, ſome will riſe two hours before day, to praiſe the name of GOD in a ſet form, this being a *holy month*, devoted to faſting, and the more ſtrict exerciſes of religion.

In the greateſt *Moſques*, on *Friday* in the afternoon, ſuch of the *Prieſts* as have acquired the fame of learning and eloquence, enlarging upon ſome words of the *Alcoran*, entertain the people with harangues in their way, with a great deal of noiſe and ſeeming zeal, tending to the advance of *piety*, *juſtice*, *charity*, and the other virtues of converſation and ſociety. But this is extraordinary, which they are not bound to, their part being to read ſeveral *Surats*, or chapters, of the *Alcoran*, and recite the preſcribed office of prayer; a little ſtock of learning ſerving to qualify them for this function.

Before they make their prayers, whether publickly in the *Moſques*, or privately in their houſes, they (as I touched a little in a former letter) are very ſolicitous to waſh themſelves, as thinking that, without this previous luſtration, GOD will be deaf to their requeſts, and that all their devotion will be ineffectual, and to no purpoſe. This being ſo neceſſary a qualification of prayer, that they might not be deſtitute of conveniences, and ſo be forced to omit their devotion for want of due preparation this way, beſides the vaſt number of them every where in their ſtreets, there are conduits and fountains with great variety of cocks adjoining to the greater *Moſques* for this purpoſe, which I never knew till of late.

It is not enough to waſh themſelves, unleſs they do it in a particular manner, which though difficult in itſelf, yet cuſtom and uſe have rendered it ſo eaſy and familiar to them, that they do it without delay, and without error. The manner is this: I made a *Turk*, whom I had obliged, to ſhew me their way of waſhing, particularly in his own houſe. Tucking up their veſts and ſhort ſleeves above their elbows, they take up as much water as they can hold in the hollow of their hands, which they waſh thrice, and then putting their *fore-finger* into the *left ſide* of their *mouth*, and their *thumb* into their *right*, waſh that three times alſo; ſnuffing up water with their noſtrils, they gently ſtroke their face from the forehead to the chin, and back again; next their arms to the bending; taking off their *turban*, they rub with the inſide of their hand the forepart of their head, from the crown to the forehead, putting their fore and middle fingers into the cavity of their ears, and their thumbs behind, waſhing their necks with three fingers of both hands reverſed. Their public *bagnios*, or baths, uſually are built very handſome and ſtately; all great men have them in their houſes, for their own uſe, and the uſe of their women, being frequented not only for health and cleanlineſs, but for religion in ſeveral particular caſes, in which they are obliged to cleanſe other parts of the body, not to be named, which I ſaw them once do at an open fountain in the ſtreets. This ceremony, be their occaſion never ſo great and urgent, they cannot omit without great ſcandal and guilt; before which purgation they look upon themſelves as unfit not only to go to church, but to converſe, or be converſed with.

To put them in mind the better of theſe duties of religion, that neither pleaſures nor buſineſs may divert their thoughts, the *Prieſts*, or their ſervants (as I told you in another letter) give notice to the people publickly of the approaching times of prayer. And for their accommodation, about the *Menar*, or pyramid (which I called a ſteeple, becauſe it is very like one) from the grand adjoining to the *Moſque*, is built a gallery, to which there is an aſcent by a winding pair of ſtairs, the door whereof always looks towards *Mecca*. Here walking round, and ſtraining their voices in a kind of ſinging tone, which they lengthen out, they invite them in a peculiar form of words, which is common to all, and from which they do not depart a tittle, to come and make their prayers; and by this way they ſupply the want of bells, which they never uſe themſelves, nor will allow the Franks to do. It is ſcarce credible how this noiſe, by reaſon of this advantage of height, in a clear evening may be diſtinctly heard: although I wrote the words to you in another letter, I ſhall repeat them here; they are exactly theſe: GOD *is great*, GOD *is great*, *there is no* GOD *but* GOD; *I confeſs that* Mahomet *is the Meſſenger of* GOD, *I confeſs that* Mahomet *is the Meſſenger of* GOD; *come to prayers*, *come to prayers*; *come to worſhip*, *come to worſhip*; GOD

GOD *is great*, GOD *is great, there is no* GOD *but* GOD.

In the morning ſometimes they remind them, that *Prayer is better than ſleep*, and bid them repeat the *Phatiha*, or firſt chapter of the *Alcoran*, which they uſe as frequently as we do the *Lord's Prayer*. In the *Royal Moſques*, where there are uſually four pyramids, this proclamation is made with greater ſolemnity by ſeveral *Prieſts* jointly at the ſame time, but without the leaſt variation of words, and agreeable to the ſame number of repetitions.

There is a great ſemblance of devotion in their churches. I had the favour granted me to be preſent at evening prayer in the time of *Ramazan*, their great yearly faſt, in the *Moſque* I wrote of to you, called *Sancta Soppha*, where there might be an aſſembly of no leſs than two or three thouſand. Lifting up the antiport, and advancing a little forward, I could not perceive the leaſt noiſe; no coughing or ſpitting, no diſorderly running up and down, no gazing one upon another, no entertainments of diſcourſe, nothing of irreverence or heedleſſneſs, as if they had forgot the buſineſs they came about; but all were mighty intent and ſerious, and liſtening with great diligence to the prieſt, or buſy at their private devotions, with that profound ſilence, as if it had been not only a ſin, but a crime that drew after it bodily puniſhment to be inflicted immediately, to miſbehave themſelves either in diſcourſe or geſture in that place.

When they make their prayers, they turn their faces towards that point of the heavens under which *Mecca* is placed, as the *Chriſtians* do to the *Eaſt*, and the *Jews* to *Jeruſalem*, in what climate or poſition ſoever they are, ſtanding moſt erect, only that their heads do incline ſomewhat forward, their eyes being fixed upon the ground, and their hands cloſe to their breaſt, almoſt in the figure of a croſs, without any the leaſt motion, as if they were in an ecſtacy. But ſoon after, upon the repeating of ſome words, they at ſet intervals *incline* their *heads*, and *bend* their *bodies*, and *proſtrate* themſelves upon the *pavement*, covered with carpets or maps of Grand Cairo, ſeveral times together; then ſitting croſs-legged, their hands placed upon their knees, but not exactly in the ſame eaſy poſture as in their houſes, but as it were ſomewhat higher, and upon their right heel. They often paſs from one geſture to another, and make often interchanges: beſides, they have a trick to move their head ſeveral times from one ſhoulder to another, as if they ſhewed the expectation they have of the coming of *Mahomet*, who promiſed to appear at the laſt day, at the time of prayer, or elſe to ſhew reſpect to their *Angel keepers*, whom they fooliſhly believe, at that time, to ſit upon their ſhoulders. They make uſe of *chaplets of beads*, upon which they number their ſhort prayers, ſuch as *Sabban Allah*, that is, *Bleſſed be* GOD; *Allah ekber*, that is, GOD *is great*; *Alhemdo lillah*, that is, *Praiſe be given to* GOD; *Biſmilla*, that is, *In the name of* GOD; which they will repeat ſometimes a hundred times, as they will likewiſe the ſeveral names of GOD, with great noiſe and fervency. I heard in *Sancta Soppha* ſix or ſeven prieſts crying out ſeveral times till they were even hoarſe again, *We believe, we believe*, as if they thought GOD Almighty had been to be wrought upon by ſuch loud and vain repetitions.

In ſome of my former letters to you, I wrote of their courtſhips, and, from what I have learned ſince, I will add ſomething concerning their weddings or marriages. They are celebrated with great noiſe and tumult; the bride muffled up, and covered with a red veil, is brought home on horſeback, riding aſtride, attended by her relations and friends, and muſic playing before, and boys running up and down making a confuſed noiſe. This is (as you may ſee by what I wrote before) the firſt day of their coming together, the whole buſineſs of the articles of marriage being managed, in their abſence, by the friends of each party. But foraſmuch as the *Mahometan* law permits the man to put away his wife upon every ſlight occaſion, that they may not leave their daughters wholly at the mercy of their huſbands, whoſe humours are ſo fickle and inconſtant, but to prevent ſuch an accident, at leaſt to provide better againſt it, a writing is ſigned before the *Cady*, whereby they oblige themſelves to make ſuch daily allowance to their wives, in caſe they are weary of them, and turn them off; which allowance is exacted as a juſt debt, and always payable. The paper of contract being ratified, the *proxies* of both parties go to the pariſh *prieſt*, who is invited to the nuptial entertainment, who there be-

ſtows his bleſſing on the married couple; and then begins the mad mirth, which laſts for three entire days and nights together.

They are confined (as I wrote to you in my laſt) to the number of four wives, who have ſome little command over the women ſlaves, though otherwiſe not much better treated; for their condition is ſervile, being ſhut up in their houſes, as ſo many priſoners, ſcarce permitted to go abroad without a keeper; barred from all outward converſation; their brothers, growing up to be men, denied acceſs to them, or elſe but twice or thrice in a year, and then in the preſence of their jealous huſbands. Forced thus to live an idle and melancholy kind of life at home, their chiefeſt diverſion is to bathe often, or to ſtand at their lattice window to obſerve the paſſengers: but the good houſewives, who are almoſt dead with this idle kind of life, deceive the ſlow hours, by *embroidering handkerchiefs* and *quilts*. Their chief care is how to pleaſe their huſbands, in whoſe favour they place their happineſs, it being in their power to retain them, or put them away; ſo that their obſervance and love ſpring wholly from a principle of fear.

Their *funerals* are ſolemnized without obſequies; no ſhew or pomp, or expence in the leaſt; they do all in the day-time, and uſually in the morning; the *Greeks*, who at ſuch times carry lighted *tapers* and *torches*, and the *prieſts* their *cenſors*, and hire women to cut and tear their hair, which is a neceſſary part of their ſolemnity.

The prieſt uſually goes before the corps mumbling out ſomewhat. He ſays peculiar prayers for the ſoul of the dead perſon at his grave, nigh which he ſtands alone by himſelf, the reſt about twenty foot diſtant, and there reads ſome ſhort chapters of the *Alcoran*. Then he gravely admoniſhes him about the fundamentals of his religion, that the *Angel Inquiſitor* may not ſurpriſe him unprepared with ſuitable anſwers, and that he boldly confeſs that GOD is the *Creator*, and *Mahomet* his Meſſenger, and that he uſed in his prayers to turn his face towards *Mecca*, and the like; which ceremony being finiſhed, they lay the body in the ground, and wiſh the man a good ſucceſs in his examination.

Their care and reſpect is not confined to the grave, for they beſtow money to the poor to pray for their ſouls, which they believe find eaſe and benefit by their ſuffrages, and often go themſelves to their graves, out of love and reſpect to their memory. Some Emperors and great men have left lands for theſe very purpoſes, that theſe religious offices may never be omitted. Their women are not permitted to be preſent at their funerals. Their graves are ſomewhat hollow, that they may the better riſe and ſit before the *Angels*, planks being laid athwart to keep the ſand and duſt from falling upon them. They avoid doing any poſſible injury to the dead; their bones lie quiet and undiſturbed; they do not dig a grave a ſecond time; every one has his grave apart; no mixture of aſhes or bones, which are as ſafely preſerved as if they were in diſtinct tombs and peculiar vaults and repoſitories. This is the reaſon that they bury all without the city, and uſually nigh the highway, that they may have room.

As to their religion about oaths, ſome of them will ſwear horribly in their private diſcourſe, ſometimes out of deſign to gain belief, and ſometimes in their paſſions; but it is the higheſt unkindneſs in the world not to believe them when they ſwear *one particular oath*; for then they are moſt ſerious, and deſire to remove all poſſible ſuſpicion of falſhood. This oath is, *By the truth of the four books, the thing is ſo and ſo, or I will do this or that*, meaning the Law of *Moſes*, the Pſalter of *David*, the Goſpel of *Jeſus*, and the *Alcoran* of *Mahomet*; for they look upon the three firſt alſo as ſacred, and reverence their authority. They acknowledge *Moſes* and *David*, and our *Bleſſed* SAVIOUR CHRIST, to be great prophets, and do not ſpeak of them without a preface of reſpect and honour; following herein the example of *Mahomet* himſelf, who has left them abundant witneſs in his *Alcoran* of the moſt *holy life* and ſtupendous miracles of CHRIST: to whole holy name the better ſort ſhew ſo great a reverence, that if any curſed *Jew* go about to blaſpheme it, they will be ſure to revenge the affront.

It is reported here, that Riſa Kulachan, Miniſter of Perſia, has, by command of his maſter Prince Thamas, demanded reſtitution of the conqueſts yielded to the Porte by Sultan Elreff; and in caſe of refuſal, he was marching with his troops to take them by force. This ſeems to be true, becauſe two days after, all the troops in this city and the neighbourhood received or-

ders to march to the camp marked out for them on the other ſide of Ingham. They began with ſending the heavy baggage before; after which the troops filed off, having one of the *Muffties* at their head, followed by ſeveral others, carrying *Mahomet's green ſtandard*, to animate the ſoldiers to fight for their religion. After them marched the *Alcoran*, in a ſtately waggon, all gilt with gold, and drawn by ſix horſes richly harneſſed, and after the *Alcoran* the *Grand Seignior*. His Highneſs was accompanied by his ſix ſons, armed with bows and arrows, ſurrounded by three hundred guards, armed with *cuiraſſes*, and followed by the *Grand Vizier*, ſeveral *Baſhaws*, and great numbers of Officers of diſtinction. This *cavalcade* was exceeding magnificent, eſpecially for the beauty of the led horſes, and the richneſs of the furniture, the *Grand Seignior* having fifty-ſix, the *Grand Vizier* thirty-two, and the *Baſhaws* in proportion. My Lord Ambaſſador, my Lord Duplin, his ſon, Captain Vincent, and all our friends, and, in general, the whole ſhip's crew, are in good health. I am pretty well as to my health, only the pain of my ſide troubles me now and then. I give my reſpects to yourſelf, family, and all friends in London, and am, in all ſincerity,

Yours, &c.

Conſtantinople, Aug. 28, 1730.

A LETTER TO A LADY WHO HAD TURNED HER DAUGHTER OUT OF DOORS, ON THE DISCOVERY OF HER BEING GUILTY OF A CRIMINAL AMOUR *.

MADAM,

THEY ſay, that advice unaſked is impertinent, and yet ſure it ought not to be accounted as ſuch, when coming from the perſon whoſe ſincerity and friendſhip we have no room to doubt. I could not forgive myſelf for ſeeing any one, much more one I love, run blindfold on the brink of a precipice, without giving ſome warning of the danger:—pardon me, Madam, if I conſider you as ſuch;—all paſſion is blindneſs, and I am ready to allow the juſtice of yours, but I would fain be the means of preventing your hurrying to lengths that may be fatal to the honour of your family and your own future peace.

It was with an unſpeakable concern I heard ſome rumours to the diſadvantage of Miſs ———'s reputation; but that concern received a very great addition, on being told you had confirmed what had been ſaid by your baniſhing her your houſe. You are very ſenſible, that reports of this nature are frequently no more than the ſuggeſtions of malice and envy. This, however true, might have paſſed for ſuch, and conſequently have died in time, had you, who have had her always under your own eye, and were certainly the beſt judge both of her inclinations and conduct, not ſeemed to think ſhe could be capable of acting in a manner ſo unworthy her birth and education. Indeed, Madam, I cannot help thinking you have carried your ſeverity to too high a pitch:—If the young Lady is in reality as guilty as ſhe is repreſented, proclaiming her fault will be far from making it leſs: but, on the contrary, rather to incline her to think, that having loſt all it behoved her to preſerve, forfeited all ſhe had to hope, and ſuffered all ſhe had to fear, ſhe no longer has any meaſures to keep, but may indulge her inclinations to the moſt ruinous exceſs.—Who can anſwer for the event?—Undone by inadvertency, ſhe may become abandoned by deſpair, and irrecoverably loſt to all ſenſe of honour and of virtue.

From my ſoul I wiſh you had not taken this ſtep; but it is done; yet though paſt recall, I fancy may not be altogether paſt retrieve. You have forced her from your houſe, driven her Heaven knows where, yet I preſume the wanderer may be found:—Let her be ſought, permit her to return, not in your preſence, that perhaps might be too great a condeſcenſion, and occaſion a preſumption in her of as ill conſe-

* This letter, the Correſpondent from whom we received it ſays, was obſcurely printed near forty years ago. The good ſenſe which pervades it, he adds, makes it deſerving of a more general circulation, and therefore we comply with his requeſt in inſerting it.—EDITOR.

quence

quence as her preſent deſpair; but ſuffer her to remain beneath your roof, or that of ſome truſty friend, till preparation can be made for ſending her to your country-ſeat, under the care and inſpection of a perſon qualified to ſet before her eyes the misfortune to which ſhe had reduced herſelf, and the inevitable deſtruction ſhe muſt have been plunged into, had not your tenderneſs and maternal affection prevented it. I can think it ſcarce poſſible for a young lady, trained up in the principles of religion and virtue, and who had in you the ſtricteſt example of both continually before her eyes, can ſo far degenerate as not to be eaſily awakened to a juſt ſenſe of her folly, if proper means are made uſe of for that end.

There have been inſtances where virtue, once reclaimed, has, like a broken limb, grown ſtronger than before.—Remembrance of what had happened generally gives a double caution to avoid, if poſſible, the like accident again; it is, however, certainly worth your while to make the experiment, and not, becauſe ſhe has fallen under one temptation, endanger her being expoſed to others, as ſhe infallibly muſt be, if left entirely to herſelf. By confining her in the way I mention, you will at leaſt deprive her of the opportunity of repeating her crime, and her ſeducer from any new occaſions of triumph.

Beſides, Madam, ſcandal, ever ſolicitous of finding freſh objects, ſoon grows weary of the old, and as this age, Heaven knows, preſents but too many, all diſcourſe concerning Miſs ——— will ceaſe of itſelf, and be loſt among a croud of more recent adventures, eſpecially when ſhe is out of ſight, and nothing further is to be related of her than what is already known.

Thus will you not only ſave from perdition a darling, and till now eſteemed a moſt deſerving child, but alſo ſecure yourſelf from thoſe horrid ſhocks which, on the report of her future behaviour, you might probably receive. I entreat you therefore, Madam, for her's and for your own ſake, not to perſiſt in a reſentment, the effects of which cannot but be fatal to both.—A moment's conſideration will ſhew you, that as the miſchief is done and paſt recall, common prudence requires you to prevent it from ſpreading farther;—you would not ſure, if ſome part of your houſe was by any accident impaired, ſuffer the whole building to fall to the ground; and of how little value is the moſt magnificent edifice of human invention, when compared to the glorious workmanſhip of the Creator?

Do not imagine, Madam, that I am inſenſible of what a ſituation ſuch as yours muſt inflict. When I reflect on the pangs you ſuffered in bringing this fair tranſgreſſor into the world, the pleaſure her infant years afforded, and the charming hopes you had conceived of ſeeing her one day make the moſt amiable figure in the world, I own it muſt render the diſappointment terrible to ſuſtain, and is of a nature that demands all the reſignation of a Chriſtian, and the courage of a heroine; yet as I am very well ſatisfied you are perfectly the one, that on many occaſions you have given proofs you are the other alſo, I hope you will, in this ſevereſt exigence, ſummon to your aid the noble principles which both inſpires: In confidence of which I remain, as ever,

MADAM,

Your real friend and humble ſervant,

A. M. L.

A CURIOUS BIOGRAPHICAL ANECDOTE.

CHANCELLOR EGERTON, Lord Elleſmere, was ſon to a ſervant-maid, named Sparks, who had lived with his father, Sir Richard Egerton, of Ridley. His mother had been ſo neglected by her ſeducer, that ſhe was reduced to beg for ſupport. A neighbouring Gentleman, a friend to Sir Richard, ſaw her aſking alms, followed by her child. He admired its beauty, and ſaw in it the evident features of the Knight. He immediately went to Sir Richard, and laid before him the diſgrace of ſuffering his own offſpring, illegitimate as it was, to wander from door to door. He was affected with the reproof, adopted the child, and, by a proper education, laid the foundation of its future fortune.

THE

THE LONDON REVIEW, AND *LITERARY JOURNAL*, FOR JULY 1801.

QUID SIT PULCHRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

Lectures on the Elements of Commerce, Politics, and Finances. Intended as a Companion to Blackſtone's Commentaries on the Laws of England. By Thomas Mortimer, Eſq. Longman and Rees. 8vo. 9s. Boards.

THE profeſſed deſign of this Author is to ſupply a deficiency in the education of young Noblemen and Gentlemen, who have a proſpect, either from their rank in life, or from their ſucceſſion to, or poſſeſſion of large property, to become Members of Parliament; or who, from their connections, the ſervices they may render their country, and other incidental cauſes, may hereafter be called upon to fill important ſtations under Government at home, or abroad. The ſcholaſtic ſyſtem of education at our celebrated academies and univerſities moſt aſſuredly does not compriſe thoſe uſeful branches of practical knowledge, which are eſſentially neceſſary to qualify young men for ſituations in public life.

An elementary work, therefore, in which the firſt principles of Commerce, Politics, and Finances, are clearly defined, and derived from the beſt authorities, ancient and modern; together with deductions demonſtrative of the facility of rendering them practical in our own time, and country; could not fail to be extenſively uſeful.

Accordingly, we find that the diſtinct treatiſes on the three ſubjects, formerly publiſhed in a quarto volume, were received with general approbation; but a cheaper edition, and a new form of compiling it, having been ſuggeſted to the Author, by ſome reſpectable Gentlemen of the Univerſity of Oxford, as likely to be ſtill more uſeful to young ſtudents, the plan recommended by them has been carried into execution, and their opinion, "that young gentlemen, who are apt to be remiſs in their attendance at the public lectures of their learned Profeſſors, might be induced to receive information and inſtruction from printed Lectures, compriſed in a moderate volume, and divided into ſuch portions as neither to overload nor fatigue the mind, and which may be taken up, and laid aſide at pleaſure, for other ſtudies, or neceſſary relaxation," has been correctly adopted.

But the utility of this work is not confined to youth alone; for if we reflect on the conſtitution of our Parliaments, it will readily be admitted, that in both Houſes, but more eſpecially in the Houſe of Commons, a conſiderable number of the Members conſiſts of Gentlemen whoſe profeſſional avocations have led them to the purſuit of ſtudies widely different from thoſe acquirements which are to be ſought for in theſe lectures. Such are Officers in the Army and Navy, Lawyers, and Merchants. The three firſt could not poſſibly devote any conſiderable portion of time to the inveſtigation of the commercial art, or to the ſcience of Politics, or of Finances; and the latter, we may well imagine, confine their knowledge chiefly to mercantile tranſactions: yet ſo comprehenſive are the duties, and ſo general ought to be the qualifications of a Britiſh Senator, that a competent knowledge of the three ſubjects is indiſpenſably requiſite, unleſs he is reſolved to remain undiſtinguiſhed, and content himſelf with being a *Yea* or *No* Member.

"A neceſſity then," ſays our Author, "ariſes of reducing thoſe arts and ſciences, the knowledge of which are moſt intimately connected with our ſtations

ſtations in life, to certain conciſe elementary principles. This has been recommended by the ableſt writers, and it has been effected with ſucceſs in theology, hiſtory, law, phyſic, and the mathematics; proving of ſingular utility to the ſtudents in each profeſſion." With ſuch examples before him, he has adopted the ſame plan; and the firſt diviſion of the volume contains *ten* lectures on the elements of commerce, under the following heads.—"A conciſe Hiſtory of the Commerce of the Ancients, with a regular Deduction of their Commercial Principles.—Anecdotes of the Commerce of the Low Countries.—Hiſtorical Account of the rapid Progreſs of Inland Trade and univerſal Commerce in England, in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth.—*General Principles* on which the Proſperity of Inland Trade, the Baſis of univerſal Commerce, depend.—On *Agriculture, Population*, and *Manufactures*."—Theſe, as the ſources of internal traffic, are inveſtigated firſt, in that point of view; and ſecondly, as the means of eſtabliſhing foreign and univerſal commerce. Next follow the principles of univerſal commerce; but before we proceed further, we muſt take the liberty to recommend to the notice of all whom it may concern, ſome very intereſting paſſages in Lecture III. on the ſubject of *Agriculture*.—"Huſbandry being the only ſure dependence of any nation for its ſubſiſtence, it ought to be the policy of every wiſe Legiſlature, not only to give encouragement to this firſt original art, but to purſue it in ſuch a manner, that the ſafety of the community may not be endangered by the loſs of any thing elſe. A dependence upon Commerce at large, never was, nor ever can be comparable to that upon Agriculture; being by far more fluctuating, more open to rivalry of neighbours, and even liable to almoſt total deſtruction; whereas the very contrary is the caſe with Agriculture; and the trade that iſſues from it, is of all others the moſt certain, for the ſale of abſolute neceſſities muſt always be more ſure than that of ſuperfluities. Agriculture, in all its branches, or the art of improving land, ſo as to render it as fertile as poſſible, is the ſource of the natural riches of any nation.

"The grand queſtion then is, Does the Agriculture of England proceed at preſent upon true or falſe principles? If on the latter, it muſt, if not remedied, undermine our manufactures, our inland trade, and ſome beneficial branches of our foreign commerce. The celebrated *Monteſquieu* juſtly obſerves, that lands laid down for paſture will always be thinly peopled, becauſe of the few hands required to cultivate them, whereas corn lands employ much greater numbers to cultivate them.—That by far too large a proportion of land is allotted to paſturage in England cannot be denied, ſince it has been fully proved, that more than one half of the produce of all our lands is now conſumed by horſes. Does not true political economy require, in this caſe, the exportation, or other means of getting rid of 500,000 horſes kept for parade or pleaſure, independent of thoſe which are uſefully employed; and which conſume annually 3,250,000 quarters of oats. Is the quick conveyance of letters and paſſengers by mail-coaches a national equivalent for the loſs ſuſtained by cultivating ſo much land to feed the horſes, beſides ſending large ſums of money abroad to purchaſe oats annually, to ſupply the deficiency at home?

The next enquiry that calls for the ſtricteſt ſcrutiny is the rage for incloſures, which has pervaded the kingdom now upwards of thirty years. The diſcuſſion of this ſubject has opened a wide field for ſpeculation on the one hand, and for controverſy on the other. The better to determine whether this meaſure has produced public benefit, or has only operated to the advantage of individuals, it may be neceſſary to aſk this queſtion, Have the numerous incloſures anſwered the general purpoſes for which they were granted? By referring to the Parliamentary debates at the time when Bills for incloſures were firſt brought into the Houſe of Commons to any conſiderable number, it will be found, that the promoters of them generally aſſerted, that they would be the means of reviving that moſt profitable branch of commerce, *the exportation of wheat*; and that bread would be reduced to the moderate price at which the poor huſbandman, the artiſan, manufacturer, and other induſtrious claſſes of the lower orders of the people, might afford to purchaſe an abundant ſupply for themſelves and families.

"It is a melancholy reflection, that we have been obliged to abandon one of the beſt principles of commerce for the encouragement of agriculture; and a principle

principle originating in the wiſdom of Parliament, in the firſt year of the reign of William and Mary, the memorable era of the providential preſervation of our religious and civil liberties, the glorious 1689. I mean *the bounty* then firſt granted on the exportation of corn, which gave a new life and ſpirit to huſbandry, and brought conſiderable wealth into England. By means of this national encouragement, the farmer was animated to exert his beſt ſkill and labour to procure an abundance of a commodity which he was ſure to vend on advantageous terms, either for home conſumption or for exportation. Before this grand principle was introduced into our ſyſtem of political economy, we had frequently been obliged to have recourſe to foreign countries for the corn neceſſary for an annual ſubſiſtence from harveſt to harveſt. And how ſtrangely the tables are now turned upon our miſguided country in this particular! Inſtead of paying a bounty to our own people for the exportation of wheat, and receiving vaſt ſums of money annually for the natural product of our ſoil, we now actually pay a bounty to different foreign nations for their corn, in the high price we are obliged to give for it, independent of the additional bounty which Government has been compelled to offer, in order to procure a ſufficient ſupply. Thus circumſtanced, and labouring under an exorbitant price, not only of bread, but of all other articles of food, which the owners regulate by the advance of bread, what can be clearer than that extreme inattention, or want of judgment has occaſioned a valuable branch of commerce totally to fall off, perhaps never to revive!"

This ſubject is further purſued under the head of Population, "which," ſays our Author, "is ſo combined with Agriculture, that it is hardly poſſible to diſunite them. The increaſe of paſture lands has diminiſhed uſeful population in England. Extenſive fields that formerly gave employment to hundreds of thoſe robuſt and uſeful people called huſbandmen, and on which many poor cottagers dwelt in their humble tenements, are now in the poſſeſſion of ſome monopolizing grazier, and the flocks and herds are looked after by two or three ſolitary ſhepherds. This ſtrange abuſe in the management of our lands, joined to the engroſſing of farms and deſtroying cottages, is not a new evil, but the revival of an old one, complained of ſo far back as the reign of Henry VIII. "For ſuch," ſays Lord Herbert, in his Life of that Monarch, "was the covetouſneſs of the richer ſort at this time, in England, that they converted many cornfields into paſture, hereof enſued a general decay, not only of houſes, but of perſons which ſhould do the King and Country ſervice. Beſides, ſheep, cattle, and clothes, being thus within the hands of a few, the price was much enhanced. To remedy this miſchief, the King cauſed the ancient ſtatutes provided in that behalf to be looked into. *And, accordingly, directed his commiſſion to the Juſtices of Peace to reſtore all the tillage ground that had been incloſed any time within a fifty years laſt paſt, and to cauſe the houſes anciently upon them, to be rebuilt.*"

In Lecture IV. On *Manufactures*, our Author inveſtigates the principles upon which manufactures muſt be eſtabliſhed in order to merit the ſanction of Government, and to ſecure them a permanent ſucceſs. We notice, amongſt many others, the following juſt maxims; and it muſt be remembered, that throughout this work nothing is advanced that is not ſupported by the beſt authorities in print, and the practical examples of other countries.

"The firſt care of a prudent Adminiſtration, when any ingenious perſons propoſe the eſtabliſhment of a new manufacture, muſt be, to examine ſtrictly into the nature of the art or work, in order to determine whether it will be of general utility, and is likely to be the object of univerſal deſire; for unleſs it will anſwer the purpoſes of general commerce, by producing a ſuperfluity beyond the demand for home conſumption, it will be found to be too inconſiderable, in a great commercial country, to be entitled to the ſanction of Government. The next point will be, to aſcertain the facility of procuring the firſt materials (eſpecially if they are not the natural produce of the country), and the price to be given for them; the coſt of tools, of food, of labour in manufacturing the commodity, and other incidental charges: theſe muſt be nicely calculated; and the value ſet upon the manufacture muſt neceſſarily be equal to all theſe expences. What it ſells for above all theſe charges will be the manufacturer's profit; and there muſt ſtill be room left for another gain

to

to be made by the tradeſman who vends it for home conſumption, or the merchant who exports it. If it will bear all theſe advances, it will deſerve national encouragement. But if, after all, a better and cheaper commodity of the ſame kind can be imported from foreign countries with which we have commercial connexions, it will be the height of folly to countenance ſuch a manufacture, to the detriment of the public revenue, the foreign commodity being ſubject to a conſiderable import-duty.

"With reſpect to the ſituation of great manufactories, they ſhould be as near to navigable rivers as poſſible, for the facility of conveying to them the firſt materials and the ſecondary aids, and of tranſporting the fabricated commodities to the great inland towns for home conſumption; or to the ſea-ports for exportation.

"Where nature has denied theſe advantages, and the ſituation in all other reſpects is the moſt proper for the new eſtabliſhment, art muſt be employed to ſupply the defect; the ancient commercial principle muſt be adopted. *Navigable canals* muſt be cut, and eaſy communications between county and county, and with the ſea-coaſts, muſt be opened, or the eſtabliſhment will never flouriſh. This principle lay dormant in England for ages, till it was fortunately brought into practice, by the patriotic ſpirit of the preſent Duke of Bridgewater, and it is now extending its beneficial effects to various parts of the kingdom.

"Another object reſpecting the ſituation of new manufactories is, to chooſe places as remote as poſſible from large, luxurious, inland capital cities, where pleaſures and extravagance have gained the aſcendant; for if a manufactory be ſet on foot in their neighbourhood, the workmen will be debauched, and become indolent, imbecile, exorbitant in their demands, and unprofitable."

An inſtance is given of the carpet manufactory, carried on at firſt at Chelſea, by German Moravians, which was obliged to be removed on this account, and the dearneſs of proviſions, to Exeter.

"Regard ſhould likewiſe be had to the ſtate of population in the country round about, that the new eſtabliſhment may not ſuffer from a ſcarcity of hands, or an impoſſibility to procure them on reaſonable terms: where there are a great number of poor unemployed, or not fully occupied; of a ſober diſpoſition, and healthy; there a manufactory is moſt likely to ſucceed.

"The ſalubrity of the air muſt be attended to, where great numbers of people are to be employed, and cloſely connected together. Valuable eſtabliſhments have failed, to the utter ruin of the undertakers, with the loſs of many lives, owing ſolely to the fatal error of having made choice of unhealthy ſituations.

"Such encouragement ſhould always be given to artiſts and manufacturers in a commercial country, as they cannot poſſibly receive in any foreign country, to prevent emigrations. One article of this encouragement ſhould always be to proportion their wages, in a certain degree, to the profits derived from their labour. This rule is not properly obſerved in England; for, to the great diſgrace of the maſters and proprietors in ſome branches of the arts and manufactures, and of retail traders, the wages given to workmen and ſervants are not equal to what is ſettled for them by law, in ſeveral well-regulated Governments on the Continent." It is really matter of ſerious concern, that the encouragement given to footmen, butlers, valets, gentlemen's *gentlemen*, ladies maids, or women, and other domeſtic ſervants, who are boarded and lodged by their maſters and miſtreſſes, by far exceeds that which is allowed to the agricultural, manufacturing, and mechanical ſervants of maſters, who from their labours arrive at greater opulence than moſt of our Nobility and Gentry.

Lecture V. On *Univerſal Commerce*, offers to the conſideration of the readers thoſe mercantile maxims and regulations for the management of *Exportation* and *Importation*, which, in the opinion of the beſt commercial writers, are calculated to eſtabliſh and preſerve a flouriſhing ſtate of foreign commerce.

Lecture VI contains a diſcuſſion of the important queſtion, "Whether the immediate proſperity, and the future extenſion and ſecurity of univerſal commerce, is beſt provided for by the eſtabliſhment of public Companies (enjoying the ſanction of Government with peculiar privileges, but ſubject to political reſtrictions), or by allowing a free and unlimited liberty of commerce to every individual of the State who conforms

conforms himſelf to its commercial laws and regulations?" It is decided in favour of public Companies.

In Lecture VII. the ancient principle of *Colonization* is juſtified, and the Britiſh Colonies are proved to be an inexhauſtible fund of riches and ſtrength to the mother-country. "Even the French writers unanimouſly agree, that our naval and commercial ſuperiority is principally derived from our Colonies."

Lecture VIII. On *Aſſurance* or *Inſurance*. The antiquity of this inſtitution, and its beneficial effects, are the ſubjects of this Lecture, in which we find a diſcuſſion well worthy the attention of the mercantile world, with great delicacy, of the difference between inſuring with private under-writers, or with inſurance companies; and he aſſigns ſolid reaſons for giving the preference to the latter. See page 146 to 148.

We paſs over Lecture IX. On *the Balance of Commerce*, in which a novel hypotheſis is advanced on the ſole authority and exemplification of the Author: to ſtateſmen and financiers we leave the deciſion of this intereſting ſubject.

Lecture X. On *the Adminiſtration of Commercial Affairs*, contains information and advice of the firſt importance, founded on incontrovertible authorities. From which we ſhall ſelect only a ſubject in which humanity and ſound policy are jointly concerned, which calls aloud for immediate redreſs, and which the truly patriotic Peer to whom the work is dedicated, has greatly diſtinguiſhed himſelf by promoting. We mean a melioration of the exiſting laws reſpecting debtors and their creditors: allowed by upright Lawyers to be a diſgrace to the country *.

Upon various accounts, our Author recommends the eſtabliſhment of Chambers of Commerce in all the principal cities of the Britiſh Empire; and in the enumeration of the regulations they would propoſe to the executive adminiſtration at the helm of Government, he obſerves, that "they would recommend an alteration in the mode of ſatisfaction to be given by inſolvent debtors to their creditors, they would not be ſo abſurd as to ſhut up in priſons, at the will of the latter, a number of uſeful ſeamen, mechanics, manufacturers, tradeſmen, and even Officers of the Army and Navy, moſt of whom, if not all, might be employed in their ſeveral vocations, partly for the benefit of their creditors; and partly for the ſupport of their families; if a law were enacted to puniſh the wilful idleneſs of inſolvent debtors; and to execute them as felons, if they ran away from their uſual places of reſidence and employment, before they had paid a reaſonable compoſition for their debts, from the fruits of their induſtry or ingenuity. But as the law now ſtands, an abſolute power is given, in a free country, to one individual over the perſon of another—in England—the land of freedom! if he ſinks under the weight of this arbitrary power—if he dies in conſequence of it—no inquiſition is made for his blood—the King was not his creditor, yet he quietly acquieſces in the loſs of a ſubject who might contribute to agriculture, population, manufactures, trade, navigation, or the defence of the country.

"All civil governments founded for the happineſs of mankind lay it down as a maxim—That the intereſt, convenience, and, often, even the eaſe of individuals, muſt be ſacrificed to the public good: admit this principle: and then tell me, how the Britiſh Government can conſiſtently allow the locking-up ſo many uſeful members of ſociety yearly for debt. But it is ſaid, that credit would be at a ſtand, and the courſe of trade be impeded, if debtors were not puniſhable for failures. It is queſtionable—but ſtill, there are various degrees of puniſhment, which ſhould always be proportioned to the injury done to individuals; but ſociety ſhould have a power of reclaiming its public ſhare of the perſon of every one of its members; and no puniſhment to be inflicted by an individual for an injury, not made capital by law, ſhould extend to depriving the State of the uſefulneſs of a ſubject."

If we underſtand our Author rightly, the force of his objection does not lie againſt arreſts for debt, or impriſonment for *a limited time*, but it may be for life as the law now is; and it is an undoubted fact, that ours is the only country in Europe in which this *unlimited* power is given to mercileſs creditors. The next Seſſion of Parliament will probably adminiſter effectual relief from this impolitic as well as inhuman meaſure.

* See a Letter to Colonel Hanger, reviewed in our laſt Magazine, p. 433.

A ſketch

A ſketch of the education, accompliſhments, and character of a Britiſh merchant, drawn up, in our opinion, with a thorough knowledge of the ſubject, cloſes this diviſion of the volume.

The Elements of Politics and Finances, which are not ſo extenſive, we reſerve for a ſeparate review; and we hope to ſtand excuſed for the length of this article, by a due conſideration of the utility of the ſubjects diſcuſſed.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Percival; or, Nature Vindicated. A Novel. By R. C. Dallas, Eſq. 4 Vols. 8vo. 16s. Longman and Rees.

THE motto in the title-page of this truly laudable performance is admirably ſuited to the Author's plan—

A man's nature runs either to herbs, or weeds; therefore let him ſeaſonably water the one, and deſtroy the other.

BACON.

By the herbs, in the quaint language of this celebrated Engliſh Philoſopher, we are to underſtand that he means the ſocial and domeſtic virtues, which promote the proſperity and happineſs of nations, and the private felicity of families and individuals. To water or cultivate with the greateſt care and attention the ſalutary herbs, and to deſtroy the noxious weeds, are the grand objects of this well-wrought moral tale, which we are concerned to ſee degraded by the appellation of a Novel; ſince it holds a rank in the ſcale of literature very far above any of the modern productions with which the preſs and the newſpapers are almoſt daily loaded, in order to ſupply freſh food for our numerous circulating libraries.

The foundation of this faſcinating and inſtructive work of imagination is laid in pure religion, and uncontaminated nature; and the ſuperſtructure is raiſed upon a liberal and virtuous education, under the direction of thoſe beſt architects of the human mind, Good Example and Sound Precept. Theſe advantages, to drop all metaphor, were enjoyed, from their youth, by Edward Percival and Julia Bevil. The latter was educated chiefly by her parents at home, aſſiſted by a literary friend, who was her godfather, and who is likewiſe the principal aſſociate and confidant of Edward Percival, and the acting executor of his father's will. The intimacy of this Gentleman with the Bevil family naturally produces the introduction of his ward to Bevil-lodge. A congeniality of ſentiments, virtuous reciprocal eſteem, and the approbation of Julia's parents, combined with the advice and recommendation of Edward's guardian, and of his excellent tutor, Mr. Stockton, lead to an early matrimonial union of the young couple. The relation of this happy event, with the characters of the parties, are the ſubjects of ſeveral letters from Philip Towers, the learned and experienced companion of Edward, before-mentioned, to Lord Digby, an accompliſhed Nobleman, who to rectitude of ſentiment has been enabled to add the experience of years paſſed in the faſhionable circles of high life; and has had the fortitude to reſiſt the vices which diſgrace, and to cheriſh the virtues which conſtitute the real dignity of rank and title.

Edward has a brother, named Charles, whoſe companion is a young Lord Chopſtone; the obſervations made by the ſenſible Lord Digby, on theſe three young men, in one of his letters to Towers, will give the judicious reader a ſufficient ſpecimen of the pleaſure he may expect to receive from a peruſal of the whole correſpondence. "I am willing to take the praiſes of your friend Edward Percival from *you*; and you have intereſted me exceedingly in his character; but when he did me the favour to paſs a day with me, he delivered ſo many fine ſentiments and aphoriſms, that I own I began to be ſuſpicious of a morality that was ſo marked in its diſplay—When we go to dinner, my friend, we don't mean to go to church; and I am apt to doubt, that he who aſſumes the parſon at table has in his heart but little of the divinity that ſhould grace the pulpit. Be that as it may, till I know more of your friend, I will not be ſo unjuſt as to ſuffer my prepoſſeſſion to outweigh your better information. Mr. Percival's heart and life, you ſay, are good; I am ſure his ſentiments are ſo; and therefore between us, we will love him.

"With his brother Charles I am more acquainted. There is an honeſt, open, and liberal, though I confeſs careleſs and diſſipated turn of diſpoſition in that

young man, which wins upon the heart, and baniſhes all reſerve and ſuſpicion. I never heard him profeſs benevolence, yet, while there is a guinea in his purſe, I know it is never ſhut to diſtreſs. It is true, he is charged with extravagance, and indeed I fear his ſpirit is beyond his fortune. What a pity it is, that ſuch a noble fellow ſhould be *cribed, cabined, confined!* A few years retrenchment, however, may repair the breach made by the effervescence of his youth; and let me tell you, my dear Towers, in ſpite of your admiration of the young philoſopher, I mean his brother Edward, that five-and-twenty is not, nay ought not, to be the age of profound reaſoning, exact calculation, or nice economy. Provided the rules of honour be held ſacred, it is ſurely natural and agreeable to ſee youth buſtling on the wings of the paſſions, and gradually learning to command them, rather than to find them ſettling at once into all the refinements of wiſdom by the force of their nurſes' fairy tales, or tutors' ſyllogiſms.

"The dogmatic teſt of ratiocination, if too much truſted to, is frequently inconcluſive; while fancy, taſte, and impulſe, often ſet us right, we know not why. The formality of young Lord Chopſtone who reduces all converſation to propoſitions, majors, minors, and concluſions, and buckles down the imagination to a definition, is to me ſo intolerable, that I would rather take a doſe of phyſic, and keep my room all day, than be bound to embrace conviction through his deſpotic logic. The conſequence of confiding ſolely to the conformation of his brain is, that after throwing off Chriſtianity he is advancing rapidly to Atheiſm; and from his eagerneſs in Gallic politics, I expect, in time, to find him a confirmed Democrat. That reaſon ſhould in general be the arbiter of our actions, I truſt you know me too well, to ſuſpect I ſhould ever oppoſe the doctrine: but in religion, in politics, in taſte, there are opinions, enjoyments, and propenſities, if not inconſiſtent with reaſon, yet wholly out of her province—Why ſhould the ardour of devotion be diſturbed by a hint that the Deity is unmoved and immoveable? Why ſhould we be told, as an argument for equality, that all men come and return to the ſame duſt, when no experiments can equalize their lots? In ſhort, my friend, we have nearly as much ground for refuſing a ſtandard to reaſon as to taſte; and we have always found the moſt ſenſible men the readieſt to ſubmit, when the brain is inadequate to the theme. And then, what an infinite gradation of intellect! and how very differently does the ſame man reaſon on the ſame ſubjects in youth, manhood, and age, thoſe ſucceſſive empires of impulſe, doubt, and habit! or perhaps of vanity, arrogance, and imbecility! I take Charles Percival to be under the firſt of the regular empires, impulſe, and Lord Chopſtone to be blending the firſt two of the irregular ones, vanity and arrogance: and yet there is not ſo much difference in their ages. Theſe three young men are good ſubjects for the eye of a ſettled philoſopher. Let us keep them in view, Towers; let us watch their progreſs, and mark their tendencies, &c." In reply to that part of this letter which arraigns the converſation of Edward with Lord Digby, Towers very juſtly obſerves, that there is not a more dangerous error than that of making youth afraid to ſpeak in favour of virtue. "Teach them to damn morality in jeſt, and they will ſoon be immoral in earneſt; let them ridicule ſentiment, and their conduct will not long be a fit ſubject of praiſe.—My Lord, you are infected with the mania of the times. It is an abſurdity, it is a wickedneſs that has crept in amongſt us, that renders the expreſſions of ſentiments and morality at once ſuſpected and ridiculous."

We will now return to the young lovers: the intimacy between the Bevils and Towers authorized Edward Percival to make frequent viſits at Bevil-lodge; and an opportunity to make a declaration of his love to Julia in the moſt delicate terms, is anſwered by that amiable girl in the following words, which may ſerve as a model for every well diſpoſed young female under ſimilar circumſtances.

"Mr. Percival, I am perſuaded that my father, whoſe mind is as noble as it is indulgent, and my mother, who is the moſt amiable of women, not only eſteem, but love you. Were it not for this perſuaſion, I would inſtantly diſcourage the paſſion you have avowed; for, ſo congenial are my affections to theirs, that I know I could never give my heart to a man whom they did not approve. Although they have never told me ſo, I divine from their converſations of late, that the declaration you have

have now made will be highly agreeable to them. Nay, to be very candid, I am not without ſuſpicion that my mother's engagement, and my father's ſudden departure at a moment when your countenance gave ſo explicit an earneſt of what has followed, are not caſual occurrences. I think too that they imagine they have fathomed my ſentiments, and act thus with a view to my happineſs. I muſt repay their affection and their delicacy, and it would afford my whole life a ſweet reflection to be diſpoſed of by them. Quit then my hand for the preſent, and meet me here to-morrow at ſun-riſe." It was in a ſummer houſe at a diſtance from the dwelling that this virtuous aſſignation was made—How unlike thoſe criminal appointments which lead to ruin, miſery, and too late repentance! and how diſſimilar to thoſe fulſome courtſhips calculated only to inflame the paſſions, and enſnare the giddy and the wanton of both ſexes, which fill the pages of ordinary novels.

As Edward retired from the ſcene, and was loſt in the reveries it had produced, he felt a ſudden tap on the ſhoulder, and turning beheld Mr. Bevil. Moon-light is favorable to lovers, "ſo that he was not able to read any thing in my face; though indeed I was now fortified for an explanation, nor ſhould have declined the medium of language, but for my deſire of firſt receiving the deciſion from the mouth of Julia." In the evening, the young Lady requeſts to be abſent from ſupper, unboſoms herſelf to her mother before ſhe retires to reſt, who is enraptured with her conduct; and having obtained her approbation of Percival's declaration, ſhe gives her a letter to her father, which we are almoſt tempted to ſay is inimitable. See Letter XIII. p. 108, Vol. I. with this appropriate device.

Sweeter than Ambroſia is a virtuous child.

The following morning cloſed ſucceſsfully, this delicate negociation, rendered ſtill more ſo by the dignified conduct of Mr. Bevil. "As the young lovers entered the ſummer-houſe, Julia caſting her eyes on the marble ſlab, ſaw a letter, and breaking from Edward, ſhe ran and ſeized it with the utmoſt trepidation. She looked at the ſuperſcription, and read aloud, "To *Edward* and *Julia*;" on which ſhe put it into my hand, and I read what I now tranſcribe (written to Towers): "The minds of Edward Percival and Julia Bevil are worthy of each other; let them love, and love wiſely, and they have as fair a proſpect of happineſs as ever preſented itſelf to ſublunary beings; their happineſs will crown that of

ROWLAND and SARAH BEVIL."

The ardour of gratitude for an unreſerved declaration of reciprocal eſteem and love, on the part of Julia, prompted Edward to repeat a kiſs which he had imprinted on her chaſte lips after reading the confirmation of their happineſs, but Julia checked him. "No, Percival, no," cried ſhe; "your worth, and the approbation of my parents, ſanction the proofs I have now given you of the tenderneſs you have excited in my boſom: but the value I ſet upon your eſteem, and the reſpect I owe myſelf, forbid me to trifle with the ſoft emotions of a paſſion not yet ratified by the laws of my country. Let us take counſel of the charming note we have received this morning, and *love wiſely*, that we may love always." From ſuch ſentiments, rectitude of conduct in the nuptial ſtate might well be expected, and accordingly we find them, in the ſequel of their eventful lives, a bleſſing to each other, and an example to their friends and neighbours; in ſhort, they exhibit a ſtriking contraſt to the looſe manners of the times; and it is to be hoped, that the peruſal of ſuch well-written compoſitions as "Percival" may have a tendency to check that libidinous diſpoſition of women of rank which has rendered ſeduction faſhionable, and has filled our courts of juſtice with trials for adultery and divorces. The fate of a wretched wife, ſeparated from the beſt of huſbands, is delineated in the life of Mrs. Stormont, one of the weeds, which ſpring up amidſt the choice ſelection of wholeſome herbs (the good friends of the two families of Bevil and Percival) ſhe is deſtroyed, dying a victim to the ill uſage of her abandoned ſeducer. Many incidental characters are pourtrayed of a lively caſt; the incidents throughout the whole are natural, though in ſome inſtances bordering ſo much on the wonderful as is ſufficient to excite curioſity, and terminating in apreeable ſurpriſe, without calling in the aid of ſupernatural powers. The violation of hoſpitality and confiding friendſhip, by attempting the chaſtity of the wife of a boſom friend,

is juſtly expoſed, firſt to ridicule, and afterwards to juſt puniſhment; and the dignified ſentiments and conduct of Julia under this rude trial, during her huſband's abſence on the Continent, is a leſſon that we hope will ſtrike home to the conviction of thoſe wavering females who are deliberating between duty, and criminal intrigue. A vein of ſprightly humour, and of that ſpecies of wit which aids the cauſe of morality, runs through the light characters expoſed to view in theſe volumes; and upon the whole, we think ourſelves warranted to alter a paſſage in the Author's Preface, by changing his modeſt ſubjunctive *If* to the future abſolute, which we truſt will ſtand the teſt of candid criticiſm.

"The following pages will fortify the mind of many a female againſt the attacks of ſeduction—they muſt make the ſeducer look with horror into his boſom—they will excite manly and domeſtic virtues—and they will teach men not to be aſhamed of either ſpeaking or acting morally:—and they have a juſt claim to the protection of every chaſte woman, every honorable lover, every moral and religious man."

But, gentle reader, we muſt not part without preſenting you a real *Novelty*. To whom think you is this work dedicated; neither to you, nor me, nor yet to any Right Honourable, but to the Author's wife; and ſo pleaſed are we with the idea, that we cannot reſiſt the temptation of tranſcribing it, as worthy of preſervation in our Miſcellany.

To Her,
At whoſe deſire
I undertook to write the following pages,
Whoſe affection and ſmiles
Animated me while I was writing them,
Whoſe maternal virtues
Have raiſed around me a family
Of young friends,
And whoſe cheerfulneſs and accompliſhments
Have rendered years of adverſity
Not only tolerable, but, in a great degree, happy,
These Volumes,
Which attempt to give
A juſt and exalted idea of Marriage,
To juſtify the Rules of Society,
And to elevate Human Nature,
Are
Moſt cordially inſcribed.
R. C. Dallas.

M.

The Principles of Aſiatic Monarchies politically and hiſtorically inveſtigated, and contraſted with thoſe of the Monarchies of Europe; ſhewing the dangerous Tendency of confounding them in the Adminiſtration of the Affairs of India; with an Attempt to trace this Difference to its Source. By Robert Patton, Eſq. 8vo. 8s. Debrett.

The literary talents of this Gentleman are well known to the public, by his hiſtorical review of the Monarchy and Republic of Rome, which received the ſanction of general approbation. It is with concern, therefore, that we are obliged to conſider the preſent volume "as a part only of an hiſtorical undertaking of higher intereſt and much greater extent; the object of which was, to trace the Monarchies of England and of France (ſo illuſtrative of each other) from their common origin, through all their deviations and mutations, ſtep by ſtep, to the form they reſpectively acquired; the firſt in the unrivalled Conſtitution of England, and the latter in the French Monarchy, which has been ſo recently deſtroyed."

We do not recollect to have met with the *Proſpectus* of any performance of late years, which exhibits a more promiſing aſpect of being a work of the firſt importance and utility to the ſubjects of the Britiſh Empire; eſpecially at a period when the deluſions of Republican Governments are circulated with ſeditious avidity in every corner of the united kingdom of Great Britain—that ſuch a deſign ſhould be purſued, and the plan completed, "only from motives of ſelf-gratification, to fill up the vacant hours of leiſure time, and without any view to publication," is much to be lamented; and we think the reaſons he aſſigns too feeble to ſupport ſuch a determination. "A work of inveſtigation and reſearch it is almoſt impoſſible to render entertaining or popular. The precious ore of truth lies deep, and muſt be dug for; the flowers which attract general admiration are all gathered on the ſurface." But let Mr. Patton bear in mind, the maxim of that great

great maſter of eloquence, Cicero—"Hiſtory," ſays he, "in whatever manner written, delighteth;" thereby intimating, that the precious ore of truth dug from the rich mines of hiſtory wants not the flowers of rhetoric or oratory to ſet it off. We are almoſt aſhamed to tranſcribe a ſtill weaker argument for withholding the aforementioned work—"it ſtands little chance of being obtruded upon the public, ſince its publication muſt depend upon its degree of merit in the eſtimation of a bookſeller."—We recommend *ſecond thoughts* to the Author, aſſuring him that they will be found to be *the beſt*. Let him publiſh his propoſals, and we defy a hoſt of bookſellers, if they were ſo inclined (which we cannot conceive would be the caſe), to prevent a ſucceſsful, a general ſubſcription, more than ſufficient to indemnify the Author for the expences of publication, if that chance were his only objection; and we think too highly of his good ſenſe to imagine, that falſe pride would induce him to revolt at the idea of a ſubſcription—the *true* philoſopher, by which we would be underſtood to mean the philoſopher whoſe ſyſtem is founded in religion, knows, and readily acknowledges our dependence on each other; and we are of opinion, there is ſcarcely a man of any property in the united kingdom, who would not contribute to the promulgation of a hiſtory demonſtrative of the ſuperior excellency of the Britiſh Monarchy, and clearly proving, from a comparative view of our Conſtitution with that of the French Monarchy, that the cauſes which led to the revolution in the government of the one, cannot ſubſiſt in the other; conſequently, that no honeſt ſubject under the Britiſh Monarchy can be a friend to the introduction of Republican principles into his native country.

Having urged thus much in favour of the great work, we return to the leſſer, now before us, which, as a ſeparate publication, we think liable to the ill-founded objection againſt the other. This moſt aſſuredly is not calculated to attract general approbation, or to become popular. Curious hiſtorical criticiſm, and jarring opinions of different writers upon ſubjects intereſting only to particular claſſes of ſociety, are not adapted to the taſte of the general reader. Of what conſequence, for inſtance, is it to *ſeven-eighths* of the public, to inveſtigate the nature and powers of the *Zemindars* in the Hindoo Government, or to aſcertain the origin of fiefs; and to diſcriminate the difference between the ancient *feudal* ſyſtems in Aſia and Europe. To criticiſe ſuch a work would be hyperbolical, and might juſtly be ſtiled *out-Heroding Herod*, for this inveſtigation contains a critical review of the hiſtorical writings and opinions of Volney, L'Abbé Groſier, Robertſon, Gibbon, Stuart, Sir William Jones, and twenty more, from Herodotus down to Staunton's Account of the Britiſh Embaſſy to China; we ſhall therefore confine ourſelves to an analyſis of the principal contents, and to extracts from ſome detached paſſages, which may convince the reader that ſome entertainment, independent of learned criticiſm, is to be met with, here and there, in the courſe of the work.

The general ſtate of landed property in Europe and in Aſia in ancient times, and the different effects produced by the firſt appropriation of landed property in the European and Aſiatic Monarchies, together with an account of the paſtoral tribes of both regions, who held their lands in common; and the ſtate of agriculture and civilization introduced into all the kingdoms and provinces of Europe by the Romans; and of landed property in Turkey, Syria, modern Egypt, ancient Egypt, ancient Perſia and modern Perſia, are the ſubjects of the *firſt* part of this curious work; from which we learn, that the Sovereigns in all theſe countries had a claim upon the ſoil; they were, and in Aſia ſtill are, the owners of the land, and exact an annual rent, which by ſome travellers has been miſtaken, eſpecially in Turkey, for a tax, ſimilar to our land-tax. The abolition of the feudal ſyſtem in England and other parts of Europe, totally changed the circumſtances under which lands were held from the Crown, and firmly eſtabliſhed the rights of individuals to landed property.

Part II. compriſes a general ſtate of landed property in Hindoſtan, with a ſketch of the hiſtory of that country, from the firſt invaſion of the Mahomedans to the reign of Akber;—and under this diviſion commences our Author's ſcrutiny into the nature of the office of Zemindars in Hindoſtan, which has been a ſubject of contention amongſt the learned reſearchers into the political and financial ſyſtems of the Aſiatic Monarchies.

" Theſe Officers of Government had the moſt immediate intercourſe with the *ryots*, or huſbandmen; it was their particular duty to collect their rents and encourage their induſtry: they were formerly called *Choudries* and *Crories*, and afterwards *Zemindars*: they were inveſted with coercive authority over the *ryots*, to enforce the cultivation of their lands, upon which the production of the Sovereign's rent was to depend; and to yield them, at the ſame time, their protection. They were Hindoos, and the original appointment muſt have been of Hindoo inſtitution. The point conteſted is, Whether Zemindars were, or were not, the proprietors of the lands of which they collected the rents. This ſubject, which appears to be the moſt important in the opinion of the Author, as it reſpects the preſent adminiſtration of the Britiſh Government in India, is more amply diſcuſſed in Part III. It has occaſioned great altercation in India, and produced two publications beſides the preſent; the one entitled, *An Inquiry into the Nature of Zemindary Tenures*; and the other, which is a ſort of reply to it, *A Diſſertation concerning the Landed Property in Bengal*: theſe, of courſe, are nicely examined in this diviſion; and thoſe who are intereſted in India affairs will find ſatisfactory information from page 131 and ſequel to 216, and from which they will form their judgment reſpecting the meaſures adopted by the Britiſh Government, that are cenſured by Mr. Patton.

Part IV. gives a ſtatiſtical account of the immenſe empire of China, " which preſents a ſtriking example of an abſolute Monarchy continuing for as many thouſand years as that empire is ſaid to have exiſted (and its duration has exceeded that of every other government upon earth), without the ſmalleſt diminution of its power. This circumſtance alone, in our Author's opinion, amounts to a demonſtration, that the abſolute property of the lands in China muſt be veſted in the Emperor, who, excluſively, draws the rents, or, what is the ſame thing, abſorbs all their produce, beyond what is neceſſary for the ſupport of the cultivator or huſbandman. Another ſtrong proof that the property of the land is veſted in the Crown, is derived from this circumſtance—the excluſion of every ſpecies of hereditary Nobility in China. The Mandarins enjoy their dignity only during the Emperor's pleaſure, the dignity is created, and may be annulled by him.

The following remark, extracted from the Abbé Groſier's deſcription of China, merits attention, ſince it ſhews, that the elevation of men of diſtinguiſhed talents from the loweſt claſſes of the people to offices of high rank in Government, ſolely on account of ſuperior merit, is not confined alone to republican forms of government.—" We muſt not judge of Chineſe peaſants from thoſe of Europe, eſpecially in what relates to the lights acquired by education. Free ſchools are very numerous in China; and even ſome of the villages are not deſtitute of this advantage. The ſons of the poor are there received as readily as thoſe of the rich; their duties and ſtudies are the ſame; the attention of the maſters is equally divided between them: and from this obſcure ſource talents often ſpring, which afterwards make a conſpicuous figure on the grand ſtage of life. Nothing is more common in China than to ſee the ſon of a peaſant Governor of the province in which his father long toiled in cultivating only a few acres."

The ſame Author obſerves, " that in China the Miniſtry have an accurate account of all the lands in each diſtrict, of their different degrees of fertility, and what is cultivated in them." Such a regulation is much wanted in England, and has been publicly called for ſince the long exiſting high price of wheat, and other grain. The weight of the permanent and perſonal taxes falls entirely on the huſbandman; the trader ſcarcely contributes any thing towards the exigencies of the State, the mechanic nothing at all."

In the Vth and laſt part we have an account of the tranſition from the paſtoral to the agricultural and civilized ſtate of ſociety in Aſia, which was progreſſive and natural, eſtabliſhing abſolute monarchical power. The ſame change in Europe is ſhewn to have been compulſive and abrupt, reſulting from the domination of Rome, which eſtabliſhed the individual property of land, with its conſequences.

Five State Papers are annexed relative to the Zemindaries, and other political concerns of the Government of India, which we leave to the inſpection of the curious, and ſhall cloſe our review with an anecdote taken from Dow's tranſlation of Ferishta's Hiſtory of the Decan and

and Bengal, quoted by our Author. Sultan Mahmood, of Ghizni, one of the earlieſt invaders of Hindoſtan, made a vow, if ever he ſhould be bleſſed with tranquillity in his own dominions, to turn his arms againſt the idolaters of Hindoſtan; which vow he religiouſly kept. His long and proſperous reign was a conſtant ſucceſſion of ſucceſsful invaſions. After many profitable incurſions, one very arduous expedition he ſeems to have undertaken from motives purely religious; for the image which was the object of it was made of ſtone; but it was an idol of great fame and great magnitude. After croſſing two deſerts, and fighting ſeveral perilous battles, he was at laſt ſucceſsful: he took *Deo*, and got the formidable *Sumnat* in his power; it was a ſtone idol, five yards in height; upon which the conqueror was reſolved to wreak his vengeance, by breaking it to pieces. But what was the aſtoniſhment of the operators, when the belly of the image was found to be filled with diamonds, rubies, and pearls. In the temple, a bell was ſuſpended by a golden chain, which weighed forty maunds, each maund being equal to forty pounds Engliſh weight.

M.

The Young Painter's Maulſtick, being a practical Treatiſe on Perſpective; containing Rules and Principles for Delineation on Planes; treated ſo as to render the Art of Drawing correctly eaſy of Attainment, even to common Capacities; and entertaining, at the ſame Time, from its Truth and Facility. Founded on the clear mechanical Principles of VIGNOLA and SIRIGATTI; united with the theoretic Principles of the celebrated Dr. Brook Taylor. Addreſſed to Students in Drawing, by James Malton, Architect and Draftſman. 4to. 1l. 1s. Carpenter and Co.

THIS very ingenious compoſition, illuſtrated by no leſs than *twenty-three* excellent engravings, is with great propriety dedicated to Benjamin Weſt, Eſq. Preſident of the Royal Academy, and to the Academicians and Aſſociates of that Inſtitution. It appears, by an advertiſement prefixed to the work, that in the plan of publiſhing the Author has deviated ſomewhat from his original deſign, to publiſh it in three parts. He ſtill purpoſes the ſame treatment of the ſubject; but will publiſh it in two parts, of which the preſent is one; the ſecond will therefore contain the other two diviſions, embracing much intereſting matter.

On the firſt part, now before us, diffident of our own judgment reſpecting ſo important a branch of the polite arts as delineation, and aware likewiſe that too many young pupils at the Royal Academy revolt at the idea of the cloſe application which the ſtudy of perſpective requires, we thought it our duty to conſult two very eminent artiſts, holding the firſt degree of reputation in the eſtimation of the public as hiſtorical and landſcape painters, both as to the utility of the plan, and its execution, ſo far as it has been carried on in this part. Their unreſerved approbation has confirmed our original opinion, that it is a valuable production, which every young ſtudent ought to attempt to maſter; for on a thorough knowledge, and application of the rules here laid down, and explained by ſuitable engravings, will perfection in their art as draftſmen or painters in a great meaſure depend.

Reſpecting a work of this nature, little can be ſaid by a general reviewer of literature, he muſt and ought to rely on the authorities of profeſſional men, and even to give credit to the writer himſelf, if, as in the preſent caſe, he has already eſtabliſhed a reputation for ingenuity and ability in the line of his profeſſion. We ſhall, therefore, make no ſcruple to recommend this performance on the ſtrength of the obſervations made, and the authorities produced in ſupport of them, by the Author, in his preface.

"The ſcience of optics only," ſays Mr. Malton, "lends a conſiderable portion of certain advantage to painting, in that branch of it which relates to direct viſion. This aſſiſtance has not been overlooked, but much conſidered, and copiouſly treated on, by numerous writers, under the head *Perſpective*. Perſpective gives infallible rules for delineation; it is the art of depicting objects on planes, ſo as truly to repreſent them as they appear. The very definition anticipates all that can be urged

urged in its recommendation. Linear perſpective, as far as its effect extends, furniſhes a ſure and ſolid foundation to the art of delineation; but unfortunately, its utility has been inſufficiently regarded, and leſs eſteemed by thoſe to whom its eſtimation was of the utmoſt value; while its merits have been minutely enquired into, and its worth fully eſtabliſhed by others, to whom it could impart no practical advantage whatever.

"A genius for painting or for poetry ſeems almoſt incompatible with profound ſkill in mathematical ſciences: reaſons for this diſunion of purſuits, and where one has ſome dependance on the other, are not, however, difficult to be aſſigned; the exerciſe of either of the two faſcinating arts being produced chiefly by a warm luxuriant imagination, is indignant of reſtraint; the fancy, prompt and eager to expreſs its impulſes, ſpurns thoſe trammels that would curb its impetuoſity, or retard its endeavours, rejecting the ſlow, but ſure advances of art.

"The ſhorteſt, and only ſecure road to knowledge, leads through theory to practice; a neglect of which procedure, with regard to painting, is the cauſe of the many erroneous productions which, with concern, we too frequently witneſs; nor are ſuch errors to be palliated by the ſometimes admiſſible, but abuſed term of licenſes. No one can properly be ſaid to have taken a licenſe but he who knows the boundaries of rule. Poets and Painters have their peculiar liberties liberally granted them, and, uſed with diſcretion and judgment, they are ever admitted. He who proceeds licentiouſly, without enquiry or guide, muſt not be ſurpriſed to meet the fate of Phaeton. It may be ſaid, I regard not the rigid trammels of preſcription; rule ſhall not confine me; my *genius*, or my *will*, ſhall have its ſway; laws ſhall not conſtrain me! then, tell the rules tranſgreſſed; make known the boundaries broken through! aſſign reaſons for ſo doing! Unleſs that can be done, and juſt motives be advanced in extenuation, all is anarchy, licentiouſneſs, and breach of order. Active genius may not want the ſpur, but frequently ſtands in need of the curb."

Sir Joſhua Reynolds, in his firſt diſcourſe delivered to the Royal Academy, ſpeaking of the ſtudy and practice of painting in general, ſays, "Every opportunity ſhould be taken to diſcountenance that falſe and vulgar opinion, that rules are the fetters of genius; they are fetters only to men of no genius; as that armour, which upon the ſtrong is an ornament and a defence, upon the weak becomes a load, and cripples the body it was meant to protect. How much liberty may be taken to break through thoſe rules, and, as the Poet expreſſes it, *To ſnatch a grace beyond the reach of art*, may be a ſubſequent conſideration, when the pupils become maſters themſelves. It is then when their genius has received its utmoſt improvement, that rules may poſſibly be diſpenſed with. But let us not deſtroy the ſcaffold, until we have raiſed the building." Our Author here introduces a juſt eulogium on Sir Joſhua, "whoſe incomparable diſcourſes on painting in general are given complete, to an indebted world, by his friend Edward Malone, Eſq. and prove that that great Maſter's knowledge of *Perſpective*, as well as of painting, was conſummate.

"The modern Painters are leſs regardful of a knowledge of perſpective than were the ancients. By the ancients it was known and cultivated, and their diſcoveries and opinions of its conſequence in painting have been repeatedly handed down to us. By the moderns (with ſome exceptions) it is neglected and almoſt loſt; by many, more than neglected, more than loſt,—ridiculed, and diſingenuouſly repreſented."

After this exordium, Mr. Malton cites the writers of eminence who have written on the art, particularly *Du Freſnoy*, *Da Vinci*, and Count Algarotti, in ſupport of the importance of the ſtudy of Perſpective. That painter, he adds, is alſo greatly miſtaken, who imagines that perſpective is not equally applicable in the delineation of the human form as of right-lined figures. From the want of it, ſhameful enormities are committed; foreſhortened limbs are made too long, a figure extended on the ground, feet or head foremoſt in a foreſhortened poſition, not repreſented its juſt length, often twice the length it ſhould be, and ſometimes thrice, of which I could point out but too many inſtances in works, not of inferior artiſts."

The next object of our intelligent Author is, to ſhew that the ſtudy of Perſpective combines with it that of Architecture,

Architecture, becauſe the preciſion of architectural ſubjects moſt obviouſly expreſſes its effects; and Count Algarotti had already maintained that the ſtudy of perſpective ſhould go hand in hand with anatomy; ſo that if we reflect on the neceſſity of uniting the three, in order to produce a perfect hiſtorical picture, we ſhall not be ſurpriſed at our annual exhibition at the Royal Academy being crowded with the works of portrait-painters, whilſt good hiſtorical pictures are but thinly ſcattered up and down the ſeveral rooms.

Having rendered the utility of his deſign incontrovertible, our Author ſets forth the whole of his *Theory* in an introduction, wherein he briefly explains the nature of, and how to produce perſpective delineations of given or known objects from determined ſtations. From theory he proceeds to practice, where, by the cleareſt and ſimpleſt methods he could deviſe, he has traced the ſubject, by examples exhibited in the engravings, to the end of his propoſed deſign, in this firſt part. A liſt of the Author's works formerly publiſhed; and a ſketch of the contents of the ſecond and third parts, to complete the preſent undertaking, are annexed. M.

Elements of Civil Knowledge. By Henry Redhead Yorke, Eſq. 8vo. Dorcheſter printed 1800. Sold by Clements. 9s. boards.

Mr. Yorke has heretofore been known to the public for works of a leſs laudable nature than that now before us. His political performances engaged the attention of the criminal judicature of the kingdom, and the ſentence of the law probably afforded the leiſure which has been well ſpent in reviewing his opinions, and employing his talents in a manner leſs liable to cenſure. The ſubject of the preſent work, the offſpring of ſolitude, is education, and was intended by the Author to be treated in a very extended and comprehenſive manner. "I intended," ſays the Author, "to have given an hiſtorical narrative of the education of a young perſon from infancy to manhood; in which would be compriſed an analyſis of every ſeparate ſtudy as it aroſe under conſideration, and afterwards to have travelled with him into foreign countries. Under this idea, I ſhould have inſerted my own remarks on the condition of moſt of the States of Europe at the different periods when I viſited them. I flattered myſelf, that three volumes might be finiſhed while I was in ſecluſion from the world, and that a volume might be produced every year until the whole was completed. But as I advanced in the work, it became evident, that the plan was more laudable in theory than ſuſceptible of execution. For beſides my deficiency in various branches of uſeful knowledge, a work of ſuch a nature would appear with infinitely greater advantages before the public if it were the joint concern of ſeveral perſons, and not the production of the labours and induſtry of a ſingle individual. Each perſon might then undertake to illuſtrate that ſcience in which he was moſt ſkilled, and thus might be formed a comprehenſive and uſeful code of public inſtruction." On theſe conſiderations, Mr. Yorke has poſtponed the complete execution of his plan for the preſent, and has given the public a work which profeſſes not to be written for the learned, but excluſively for that large portion of the community who have been too much neglected by learned writers. The ſubjects on which he has deſcanted are, On early Education. On the beſt Mode of Education. On the Study of the Latin and Greek Languages. Of the Education of the middling Claſſes of the Community. Plan of a public Elementary School, and on the Upper Academy. On each of theſe ſubjects our Author has produced many excellent obſervations, ſeveral of which, however, if they cannot claim the merit of novelty, are put in ſuch a point of view as to call the attention and demand the notice of all perſons who are engaged in the buſineſs of education. A ſecond volume is announced as ready for the preſs.

The Microcosm. *By the Author of Viciſſitudes in Genteel Life.* 5 Vols. 12mo. Mawman. 1801.

It is obſerved by the preſent Author, that "Novels whoſe tendency is to render vice, however faſhionable, enticing to a youthful eye, or which leads the puerile heart to entertain romantic ideas, ought to be reprobated in the

ſevereſt language; but thoſe which draw the mind to love and to practiſe not only the gentle but ſeverer virtues, to ſhun every vicious principle, and in one ſentence to make genuine piety the foundation of every action, cannot be condemned but by the pedant or the cynic—by an affectation of wiſdom or a moroſe unamiable virtue." In this ſentiment we entirely coincide, and eſteem the performance before us as one of thoſe which deſerve to be placed in the latter claſs. It is a ſtory within the bounds of probability, and is conducted with addreſs. It pretends to no flaſhes of wit nor comic merriment, but the characters are well drawn, and the ſituations in which they are placed are intereſting and affecting, tender and pathetic. The claims of morality are ſupported with energy, and the duties which religion demands are forcibly inculcated. The youthful mind is not led aſtray by ſeducing theories, nor tempted to throw off the reſtraints of virtue by new-fangled doctrines ſubverſive of the beſt intereſts of ſociety. Some faults may be pointed out; as introducing the Lord Chancellor acting a part in a ſituation no Chancellor could, with the utmoſt allowance for the credulity of the reader, be ſuppoſed to place himſelf in, and in a buſineſs in which he could not interfere, from the duties of his office, with the ſlighteſt degree of propriety, and ſome other improbabilities, which, however, detract but little from the general merit of this work, which, on the whole, we can recommend to the attention of the reader.

Nautical Odes; or, Poetical Sketches deſigned to commemorate the Achievements of the Britiſh Navy. 4to. Williams. 1801.

Theſe celebrations of Britiſh valour, which are not without merit, are deſigned, in the words of the Author, "to grace the brows of conquerors in the cauſe of juſtice, of religion, and humanity; and if they confer no adequate reward on the gallant Officers whoſe ſplendid victories they are intended to celebrate, they will afford ſome gratification to hearts that, in ſpite of all the agitations of political tempeſts, own the magnetic influence of the love of their country, point invariably to the tried and venerable inſtitutions of our pious and virtuous anceſtors, and amidſt their alarms for the public welfare cannot but feel their obligations to the valorous and ſucceſsful Commanders who have repreſſed the audacity of the enemy, and added to the ſafety of the State." A more brilliant aſſemblage of valour and profeſſional excellence cannot be pointed out in any age or in any nation.

LEXICOGRAPHIA—NEOLOGICA GALLICA. *The Neological French Dictionary; containing Words of new Creation, not to be found in any French and Engliſh Vocabulary hitherto publiſhed, &c. By William Dupre.* 8vo. Philips, &c. 7s. 6d. 1801.

The Gypſey Jargon, as Mr. Burke ſtyled it, introduced by the French Revolution, has now found a friend to collect and arrange for uſe the fugitive expreſſions coined and rendered familiar to the ear both by the partiſans and opponents of the late changes in the French Government. To the readers of the hiſtory of the preſent times, and particularly to thoſe who intereſt themſelves about the events of the paſſing day, this volume will be very uſeful. It contains, beſides the words created by the *neology* of various writers and ſpeakers, the whole of the appendix or ſupplement to the late edition of the French Academy's Dictionary. It affords, likewiſe, a kind of hiſtory of the origin of many phraſes, which, without the aid of a work like the preſent, would be ſoon loſt and forgotten, and at the ſame time preſents a memorial of the folly, madneſs, and ferocity of a people freed from the reſtraints of law and the obligations of religion.

The Divine Authority of the Bible; or, Revelation and Reaſon oppoſed to Sophiſtry and Ridicule: being a Refutation of Paine's Age of Reaſon, Part Firſt and Second. By Robert Thomſon. 12mo. Higham, &c. 2s.

The ſtrange maſs of long-exploded and ſufficiently-anſwered objections to revealed religion collected by Thomas Paine, and again uſhered into the world by him under the title of THE AGE OF REASON has already received an ample confutation from ſeveral pens, and particularly from the Biſhop of Landaff. Mr. Thomſon, however, ſeems of opinion, that the Biſhop has treated his adverſary too gently; that he ſhould have contended with him more like a Turk than a European. Accordingly he

he has expoſed his errors with as little attention to the rules of politeneſs as Paine himſelf could have exhibited. The preſent Author has detected the diſingenuity of his opponent in many inſtances very ſatisfactorily; but we prefer the moderation of his Lordſhip of Landaff, as moſt likely to produce conviction to a doubting mind.

The Means of Reforming the Morals of the Poor, by the Prevention of Poverty, and a Plan for meliorating the Condition of Pariſh Paupers, and diminiſhing the enormous Expence of maintaining them. By John Hill, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London. 8vo. Hatchard. 4s. 6d.

Amidſt the great variety of plans preſented to the public for the relief of the poor, the preſent is not the leaſt which deſerves attention. The Author profeſſes his opinion to be in favour of the old ſtatutes, which are the baſis of the preſent poor laws, with ſuch modifications or additions, where neceſſary, as are congenial with their deſign and principle. He recommends the encouragement of friendly ſocieties, and the regulating the wages of the day-labourer, together with the relief of ſuch of that deſcription as have many children. He likewiſe declares warmly in favour of the neceſſity of advancing wages, and the inefficacy of all ſubſtitutes, as it would be equally abſurd and impracticable to attempt to bring back the neceſſaries of life within the reach or compaſs of the preſent wages, or attempt to fix on all the neceſſary articles of life an unfair and unconſtitutional maximum. In ſupport of theſe ſentiments various arguments are adduced, to which we refer our readers.

Gleanings in England: deſcriptive of the Countenance, Mind, and Character of the Country. Vol. II. 9s. Longman and Rees.

Every new volume from the pen of Mr. Pratt we find an agreeable acceſſion to the ſtock of public amuſement. That now before us is in continuation of a Correſpondence with a foreigner of diſtinction which commenced in the firſt volume.

The ſubjects treated are various and well-choſen; and the ſtile is appropriate. Intermingled we find keen irony, ludicrous ſketching, pathetic detail, and patriotic ſentiment. Of the poetical pieces that are interſperſed, ſome have conſiderable merit, and moſt of them are introduced with judgment and effect.

A pretty large portion of this volume is devoted to the expoſure of that opprobrium of the Medical Profeſſion, *Quackery*; and, by a happy knack, the Author has generally contrived to ſelect the weapons of his ridicule from the very handbills and puff advertiſements of the objects of it, who, without being named, are made ſufficiently conſpicuous.

On the preſent ſcarcity, we find ſeveral judicious remarks, ſome of which are by the Author, and others communicated to him by a friend. The plan propoſed for preventing a recurrence of the calamity under which the lower and middling claſſes of the people at preſent groan, is, to leſſen the extent of farms. This we believe to be, in the opinion of moſt unbiaſſed perſons, the root of the evil: and, till a remedy be applied, the links of ſociety will continue too far aſunder, and one great beauty in our Conſtitution, the eaſy gradation of rank, be wanting. Between the ſtarving labourer and the purſe-proud overgrown farmer, the lines of diviſion have been conſtantly increaſing in width for ſome years paſt. Indeed, in many parts of the country the farmers have become rivals to the gentry of conſiderable landed property; for, the man who rents from 500l. to 1000l. a year, can far outſtrip, in luxury, profuſion, and diſſipation, the perſon who lives on the income of that land; and the former can lay up portions for his daughters, &c. which, from the preſſure of the times, the latter is wholly unable to do.

But to return: This volume of Gleanings (though we ſometimes find in it a confuſion of dates, which betrays a degree of careleſſneſs, with what ſome may think a too deſultory mode of paſſing from one ſubject to another, and an unſparing uſe of extract and quotation) will excite a deſire to ſee the Third, which is announced as in preparation, and as the laſt of Gleanings in England. Scotland and Ireland, however, will ſtill be open; and Mr. Pratt will not find either ſoil unfriendly to his views, or unworthy of his cultivation. J.

THEATRICAL

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

JULY 24.

A NEW Muſical Entertainment, in two acts, called "THE GYPSEY PRINCE," was produced for the firſt time; the principal characters being as follow:

Don Roderick, the Inquiſitor	Mr. SUETT.
Don Dominick, Corrigidor	Mr. EMERY.
Gypſey Prince	Mr. KELLY.
Rincon	Mr. FAWCETT.
Jew	Mr. ATKINS.
Antonia, niece to Don Roderick	Mrs. MOUNTAIN.
Poppee, Hindù Gypſey	Miſs TYRER.
Lachimee, Gypſey Women	Miſs B. MENAGE.

The ſcene is laid in Spain, and opens with a view of a camp of Gypſies, whoſe Prince humanely reſcues an old Jew from the Alguazils, who were carrying him before the Inquiſition. An order is made for his apprehenſion for this offence; and in attempting to make his eſcape he wanders into the garden of one of the Inquiſitors. Here he meets Antonia, the niece of the Inquiſitor, and they fall in love. The incidents which accompany her endeavours to conceal him furniſh all the intereſt of the piece. He is at length, however, diſcovered, and brought before the Inquiſitors, one of whom recognizes a long loſt nephew in the Gypſey Prince, who at once receives his pardon and the hand of Antonia.

The piece is ſaid to be the production of a Mr. Moore; and if not, on the whole, very intereſting as a Drama, is at leaſt a pleaſing vehicle for ſome moſt delightful muſic from the pen of Kelly, the whole being of his compoſition, except two airs, we believe, from Paiſiello.

The humour of the Farce reſted chiefly with Fawcett, who ſuſtained the part allotted to him in a manner that well merited the thanks of the Author. The whole piece, however, received great aſſiſtance from the acting and ſinging; and was given out for repetition with the approbation of a very decided majority.

POETRY.

RETREAT TO THE COTTAGE OF MON REPOS.

A POETICAL OLIO.

BY JOHN, THE HERMIT.

EPISTLE I.

From John, to a Friend, aſſigning his Motives for retiring from the World.

Cottage of Mon Repos, near Canterbury, Kent.

PERMIT me now, dear S. to tell,
Why firſt I bade the world farewell;
Why from my earlieſt friendſhips fled,
To hide in ſolitude my head;
Why from my native meads, whoſe flow'rs
Were wont to charm my infant hours;
Why fled the ſtream, within whoſe wave
My youthful limbs were wont to lave;
Fled groves where firſt my lyre I ſtrung,
When Hope was mine, and Love was young!

You know, my friend, the fatal blow
Which plung'd life's faireſt hours in woe;
Ah! deeply buried, in my heart,
Affliction's moſt envenom'd dart!
Prone on the earth my frame was hurl'd,
And ſtopp'd my progreſs in this world!
Pleaſure forſook me in my bloom,
And life was but a living tomb!
Oh! Deſtiny! whoſe rude control
Check'd each fine impulſe of my ſoul;
Barr'd the fair road to Learning's ſeat,
And damped of Love the gen'rous heat;
Plunged Hope's bright ſtar in endleſs night,
And clos'd Life's proſpects from my ſight;
Oh! better had his parent earth
Received thy victim at his birth!

Deſpairing thus, and thus confined,
In Fortune's train I drooped behind!
"We all behold with envious eyes
"Our equals rais'd above our ſize.
"Her end when *Emulation* miſſes,
"She turns to *Envy*, ſtings, and hiſſes *.

* Swift.

Progreſſive

Progreſſive as the ſeaſons roll,
I ſaw my friends approach the goal,
Where *pow'r*, *reſpect*, and *eaſe* reſide,
And launch their bark on *Fortune*'s tide;
And I, as ſanguine forth I ran,
Hop'd, in my turn, to reach the van,
Where *pow'r*, *reſpect*, and *eaſe* reſide,
And launch my bark on *Fortune*'s tide.
In vain!—ſhe left me in the ſtrife
A mere non-entity in life!

What differing lots attend, oh Fate!
On thoſe you love, and thoſe you hate!
'Twas mine, "when ev'ry ſport could pleaſe,"
When joy was mine, and ſmiling eaſe,
To mix in many a boyiſh game
With *Acra*'s night, of gallant fame *;
And with the active foe of France,
With brave *Pellew*, to join the dance †.
On *Glory*'s height *they* met the blaze,
And heard th' acclaiming voice of praiſe;
And *Fortune* bade her full urn pour
To each, of gold, a lib'ral ſtore;
Whilſt *I*——all helpleſs as I lay,
And blamed each ſlow-revolving day,
Heard nothing but my own ſad tale
Reſounding to the paſſing gale!
Nor was it *Pity*, nor the train
Of virgins from Aonia's plain,
That ſung, at evening's gentle cloſe,
With *ſympathy*, my tale of woes!
No!—all unheard by earth and ſky,
'Twas mine to ſing!—'twas mine to ſigh!

Chance governs all! by her we riſe,
And ſoar ambitious to the ſkies!
By her we fall! ſhe ſigns the deed
Which makes us bleſs'd, or bids us bleed;
And then, with wild, capricious hand,
Scatters her mandates o'er the land.
Lo! yonder ſhrub, my garden's pride,
Which ſafe from blighting winds I hide;
Whoſe ſhoots with earth nutritious feed,
Nor let the ſurly briar impede;
Whoſe opening buds I watch with care,
Nor let one canker-worm be there.
See! all around its roſeate head,
What lovely blooms redundant ſpread!
All eyes with looks of pleaſure view,
All tongues are heard to praiſe their hue.
Zephyr, who ſlowly paſſes by,
Regards its beauties with a ſigh,
And, fondly kiſſing every flow'r,
Waſts the pure fragrance round my bow'r.
And Philomel, the bird of woes,
Deems it the faireſt flow'r that blows;
And, with its fragrance and its bloom,
Conſoles her melancholy doom.

Had *Chance*, of wild and frolic will,
Placed the ſame ſhrub on ſome cold hill,
Where the rude winds for ever blow,
And check the ſap's ſpontaneous flow,
Then had not, o'er its honor'd head,
Thoſe lovely blooms redundant ſpread;
No eyes had fondly paus'd to view;
No tongue be heard to praiſe their hue;
Nor Zephyr, as he wanton'd by,
Had marked its beauties with a ſigh,
Nor gently kiſſed each dewy flow'r,
To waft its ſweetneſs round my bow'r;
Nor Philomel, at evening's cloſe,
Deem'd it the faireſt flow'r that blows,
Nor, nightly, on the neighb'ring thorn,
Sung her ſad ſtory till the morn.
Thus *Chance*, or *Fortune*, govern all!
By them we flouriſh, or we fall!

JOHN, THE HERMIT.

EPISTLE II.

From the ſame to the ſame, in Continuation.

FROM all that charms our nature torn,
'Twas mine to envy, and to mourn.
Near Pleaſure's nectar'd ſtream I lay,
And ſaw its current glide away;
Saw thouſands come, with eager lip,
Its ſoft, delicious waves to ſip,
Whilſt I, with oft-imploring eye,
And out-ſtretch'd hand, would vainly try,
To my parch'd ſoul one drop to bring,
From out the heav'n-deſcended ſpring!

Have you not ſeen, within a cage,
A lion waſte his mighty rage,
Dart looks of fire, and ſhake his mane,
And lift his forceful paw in vain,
Whilſt round and round his hateful den
He turned, and turned, and turned again?
At length, exhauſted, down he lies,
And vents his deeply piercing cries;
Or ſullen, ſilent, mourns his fate,
His red eyes glaring thro' the grate!
Emblem of me! from that ſad day
Which tore life's deareſt hopes away!

No more reſign'd to Fortune's frown,
Moroſe and peeviſh I was grown.
My gloomy brow, no more ſerene,
Betrayed the fire that raged within,

* Sir Sydney Smith and the Author were play-fellows together at Dover, in Kent.

† Sir Edward Pellew and the Author were at the ſame time under the tuition of a dancing-maſter, at Dover. Sir Edward's father was then Captain of one of his Majeſty's packet-boats ſtationed at that port; of which Packets the Author's grandfather was at the ſame time Agent: a ſituation which he held during the period of nearly thirty years.

And

And diſappointed Hope oppreſs'd,
With deadly weight, my labouring breaſt;
Envy ſat ſcowling in my eye,
And Anguiſh breathed her deepeſt ſigh!
In fine——my ſoul, no more the ſame,
Had chang'd its nature, and its name!
Ah! who, unaltered, yet could bear
The rude aſſaults of mental care?
Who ſuffer long the force of woe,
Nor ſink, at laſt, beneath the blow?
Not more Veſuvius' ſtony ſhow'rs,
Which o'er the trembling earth ſhe pours,
Transform the fertile vales below
To one vaſt ſcene of barren woe,
Than ſtern *Adverſity*'s control
Changes the *temper* of the *ſoul!*

JOHN, THE HERMIT.

(*To be continued.*)

MAY MORNING.

WRITTEN IN THE VICINITY OF LONDON.

TALK no more of rural pleaſure!
In the lonely country's ſhades
Who their tedious time would meaſure,
Loſt in gloomy grots and glades?

Here, O! rather let me wander
By this *bubbling kennel's* ſide,
Rich and *black*, whoſe ſtreams meander
To the *fragrant ſewer's* tide!

Sweet the *brick-kilns* round are breathing
Odours, on pure zephyrs borne,
While their ſmokey clouds are wreathing
High, to greet the fair blue morn!

Hence Aſthma, parching Fever,
Let no more your victims grieve,
Bid them ramble here for ever,
Breathe your *balmy ſweets*, and live!

W. H.

SERENADE.

TO CASSANDRA.

BY GEORGE MOORE.

AWAKE, fair Maid! the ſylvan lyre,
Fraught with Love's poetic fire,
Floats on the zephyr's wing;
It waves the lilies o'er the head,
It hovers round thy virgin bed,
Yet ſcarcely dares to ſing.

The boſom of the evening gale,
Which ſheds its dew-drops o'er the vale,
Receives the am'rous ſtrain;
Alas! that breeze how highly bleſt,
Shall ruſtle in thy ſnowy breaſt,
Whiſpering a Lover's pain.

The beauties of the May-blown flow'r,
New-bloſſom'd in a ſun-ſhine hour,
Where ſips the enamour'd bee;
In accents ſoft the zephyr tells,
Yet not a flow'r in which he dwells
Is half ſo fair as thee.

Could I aſſume his airy flight,
And, ſhaded by the ſable night,
Play round thy ſparkling eye;
Ne'er from the magic charm I'd part,
But languiſh on thy panting heart,
And call it bliſs to die.

TO A TRODDEN GOLDEN CUP.

BY N. HOWARD.

AH! beauteous flow'r of golden grace,
That lately deck'd'ſt the green;
To gaze at heav'n with gaudy face
No more wilt thou be ſeen.
No more the eye of penſive bard
Will thy refulgent hue regard,
While muſing o'er the plain;
No more wilt thou the field adorn,
Or ope thy lid, at fragrant morn,
Amongſt thy fellow train.

Oh! grateful flow'rs, that timely ſpring
Spontaneous from the ground;
What, tho' no breezes from ye fling
Refreſhing fragrance round;
Let me admire your burniſh'd ſhow,
The meads frequent in which ye glow,
And daily charm mine eye;
There think on thee, ſweet fallen flow'r,
And on this evil, envious hour,
That ſaw thee gently die.

So falls, alas! the hapleſs maid,
By treach'rous, guilty man betray'd,
With artleſs beauty bleſt;
So dies the youth whom genius fires,
In vain he ſweeps the ſounding wires,
By penury depreſt.

Plymouth, July 4.

CROYDON CHURCH-YARD.

TO THE MEMORY OF MRS. ANNE STURT, OBIIT 1798, ÆT. 37.

LONG as the Good congenial worth revere,
Or worth departed prompt the guſhing tear,
So long to virtue juſt, and urg'd by woe,
For thee the heart ſhall grieve, the tear ſhall flow;
And whilſt by Friendſhip led, or Grief oppreſt,
We tread the limits where thy reliques reſt,
With thy lov'd image ſhall thy virtues riſe,
Sooth the keen pang, and train us for the ſkies.

NAUTICUS.

JOURNAL

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

FIRST SESSION OF THE FIRST PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

[*Continued from Vol.* XXXIX. *Page* 457.]

HOUSE OF LORDS.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 27.

THE Clerical Eligibility Bill was read a firſt time, and ordered for the ſecond reading on Wedneſday next, on which day, on the motion of the Duke of Bedford, the Houſe was ordered to be ſummoned.

MONDAY, JUNE 1.

The Earl of Suffolk called the attention of the Houſe to the ſubject of paper currency, which, he ſaid, was ſo immenſe through every part of the nation, as to fill it with the moſt ſerious apprehenſions for the ſtate of the public credit. To this immenſe circulation was to be aſcribed the high price of proviſions, which continued even to this day without diminution or abatement. He ſuggeſted a reſtriction, confining the iſſue to notes not exceeding the ſum of five pounds.

TUESDAY, JUNE 2.

The Duke of Bedford moved, according to the notice he gave on the Reſolutions for incloſing and improving Waſte Lands, that a Committee ſhould be appointed to report on the ſame, for the purpoſe of framing a Bill thereon. The motion was ſeconded by the Earl of Roſſlin, and the Committee appointed accordingly.

The Bill for a general Incloſure of all Waſte Lands was diſcuſſed in a Committee of the whole Houſe, clauſe by clauſe, until they came to the ſpecific clauſe of incloſure, when Lord Hobart moved, that it ſhould be with the conſent of the Biſhop, Patron, or Ordinary, which was agreed to.

FRIDAY, JUNE 5.

The General Incloſure Bill was poſtponed to this day two months, which in effect was throwing it out. The Bill of courſe fell.

MONDAY, JUNE 8.

Lord Hobart moved an Addreſs to his Majeſty, on the Meſſage for eſtabliſhing a Military Inſtitution for the Improvement of Tactics in the Military Diſcipline of the Country, which was agreed to, *nem. diſ.*

His Lordſhip then delivered a Meſſage from his Majeſty, ſtating, that as the public buſineſs might ſoon enable his Majeſty to put an end to the preſent Seſſion of Parliament, he recommended to the Houſe to make ſuch proviſion for the public ſervice as circumſtances might require.

FRIDAY, JUNE 12.

The Duke of Bedford moved for a liſt of all perſons taken into cuſtody and confinement, from the firſt ſuſpenſion of the Habeas Corpus in 1793, down to the 13th of April 1801.—Agreed to.

The Habeas Corpus Indemnity Bill, and the Iriſh Martial Law Bill, were brought up from the Commons, and read a firſt time.

MONDAY, JUNE 15.

The Houſe having proceeded to the Order of the Day for the ſecond reading of the Clerical Eligibility Bill, which was moved and read accordingly,

Lord Thurlow roſe, and ſaid, that he had to call the attention of their Lordſhips to a Bill of conſiderable importance, which, in his opinion, trenched at once upon the Conſtitution, upon the privileges of the Commons, and the rights of individuals. He could not find that the Clergy ever were, by the law of the land, excluded from a ſhare in the repreſentation of the country. Neither did he admit, great as the ſtreſs might be laid upon the indelibility of the Clergy, that becauſe men had at an early period entered into holy orders, that they ſhould for ever be excluded from laying aſide that profeſſion. Viewing the queſtion on any ſide, he did not ſee on what argument, law, or uſage of the land the excluſion reſted; and

and he thought a Bill might as well be brought in for excluding the great body of Merchants of the City of London, as excluding the Clergy, as each might be ſaid to be brought in upon expediency. He further urged, that the Reverend and Learned Prelates holding ſeats in that Houſe was an argument in favour of the inferior Clergy holding ſeats, if choſen, among the Commons; for with reſpect to right or privilege, he ſaw no difference between a Biſhop and a Curate, between a rich man and a poor man, as each had an equal claim to be heard and fairly judged. He then concluded by voting againſt the Bill.

The Lord Chancellor proceeded immediately to combat the arguments of Lord Thurlow, and adduced, in proof of his oppoſition to the Bill, the immemorial uſage of the land, which excluded the Clergy from ſeats in Parliament, and concluded with an opinion, that ſuch a Bill was neceſſary to lay aſleep for ever all doubts upon that head, leſt, by opening a door to ambitious projects, the morals, manners, and religion of the country, might be ſhaken to their foundation.

The Earl of Moira ſaid, he ſhould vote againſt the Bill as it now ſtood, but had no objection to a Bill that ſhould be ſo framed as to preclude ſuch perſons in holy orders as had been elected to ſerve in Parliament, from ever holding any benefice or preferment in the Church.

The Bill was then read a ſecond time, and ordered for commitment.

TUESDAY, JUNE 16.

The Earl of Moira moved the Order of the Day for the ſecond reading of the Bill recently introduced by his Lordſhip, intituled, "An Act to ſecure certain Perſons, born within the Territories of France, from Impriſonment for Debts contracted in Parts beyond Seas, other than the Dominions of his Majeſty."

The Bill was accordingly read a ſecond time, and ſeeming to meet the perfect concurrence of their Lordſhips, was, on the motion of the Noble Earl, committed for Friday next.

Witneſſes were examined on the Straw Paper Patent Bill.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17.

The Iriſh Martial Law Bill was read a ſecond time, and ordered for commitment.

The Indemnity Bill was put off until Friday, when

The Marquis of Lanſdowne and Lord Holland ſaid, they could not be preſent, and expreſſed their diſapprobation of the principle of the Bill.

FRIDAY, JUNE 19.

The Indemnity Bill was read a ſecond time; after which ſome private buſineſs was diſpoſed of.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 27.

Mr. ABBOTT ſaid, that after the full conſideration which had been beſtowed on the ſtate of Ireland by the Houſe, he ſhould not take up much time in ſubmitting the motion he intended. The ſame imperious neceſſity exiſted which had been the cauſe of the Houſe paſſing the Martial Law Bill, and that for ſuſpending the Habeas Corpus Act in that Country. Theſe Acts had been paſſed at an early period of the Seſſion, and their duration was limited only until the month of June. When to this was added, that the ſame enormities, the ſame flagrant outrages, and the ſame ſecret pernicious treaſonable ſpirit exiſted, he truſted that the Houſe would perceive the abſolute neceſſity for continuing theſe Acts. He concluded by moving for leave to bring in a Bill for farther continuing, for a time to be limited, the ſaid Acts.

Mr. Whitbread oppoſed the motion. He contended, that no meaſure which could be propoſed to the Houſe would be found adequate to the means of tranquillizing the Iriſh people; there was only one means, and that was a laſting and permanent peace with our enemies, as the Iriſh had been too open to the artifice of our opponents.

Mr. Hawkins Browne obſerved, that Ireland had been preſerved to this country by the wiſe and ſagacious meaſures of Government, and therefore he ſhould vote for the motion.

Sir John Parnell deprecated the ſyſtem of governing Ireland by force, in place of by milder means; ſhe ought to be conciliated; an attention ought to be ſhewn to her intereſt; her agriculture ſhould be encouraged; and when theſe mild ſteps were taken, the people would deſiſt from all machinations and plots, and become ſub-

jects

jects as loyal as thoſe of Great Britain.

Mr. Lee obſerved, that had it not been for the ſteady and uniform loyalty of the men of property, the country had been gone. He did not exactly comprehend the ſoothing meaſures of the Honourable Baronet; at preſent he knew of no meaſures proper to be adopted, except thoſe propoſed.

The queſtion was then put, and carried without a diviſion.

The Attorney General, in conſequence of the recommendation from the Committee, roſe to bring forward a motion, rendered, he ſaid, highly neceſſary. He was aware, that at ſo early a ſtage of the buſineſs it would not be proper to launch into argument, but he merely wiſhed to ſtate the purport of the Bill, which he hoped he ſhould be allowed to ſubmit to the Houſe. Since the firſt Suſpenſion of the Habeas Corpus Act, which had taken place in 1793, a number of perſons had been employed in apprehending and detaining in cuſtody, perſons accuſed of treaſonable practices in Great Britain. The perſons ſo employed had been adduced, and might ſtill be adduced as evidence upon trials, and the purpoſe of the Bill he meant to propoſe was, to prevent thoſe who had done this ſervice being afterwards proſecuted at the ſuit of thoſe who had been acquitted. The Houſe muſt ſee the policy of ſuch a Bill, as, were actions of this nature to be countenanced, all the ſources of information of which Government was poſſeſſed would be completely cloſed. He therefore moved, "That leave be given to bring in a Bill for indemnifying all perſons employed ſince the 1ſt of February 1793, in apprehending or detaining in cuſtody perſons ſuſpected of High Treaſon in Great Britain."

Mr. Grey ſaid, it was the duty of the Honourable Gentleman to ſhew how ſuch a meaſure became neceſſary at preſent, and not at any former period. He conceived it to be a meaſure more trenching upon the ſubject than any which had been brought forward during the laſt ſix years.

Mr. Tierney wiſhed to know how ſuch a meaſure as the preſent originated, or what was the neceſſity for it at preſent? This was a very ſtrange caſe. Six years ago, when the Habeas Corpus Act was firſt ſuſpended, Miniſters took the reſponſibility upon themſelves, and a Bill of Indemnity at ſuch a length of time muſt appear very ſingular.

Dr. Lawrence ſpoke in favour of an indemnity for certain ſpecific ſervices, but was againſt an indemnity in general. Leave was given.

Mr. Vanſittart brought up Lady Abercromby's Penſion Bill, which was read a firſt time.

The Irith Indemnity Bill paſſed.

THURSDAY, MAY 28.

The Debtors' Relief Bill was read a firſt time.

Mr. Robſon moved, that an account ſhould be laid before the Houſe of the ſeveral ſums advanced during the war, by way of ſubſidy or loan, and the intereſt due thereon to the ſeveral Continental Powers. He prefaced his motion with ſtating, that it would appear from a paper on the table, that within the laſt nine months no leſs than four millions were ſent out of the kingdom. He further added, that the immenſe ſums thus ſent away in ſpecie had produced the ſtoppage of the Bank, and by the ſubſtitution of paper money, cauſed the preſent high price of proviſions; that he was induced to make the preſent motion from a conſciouſneſs that the Houſe, if it had been in the full poſſeſſion of all the knowledge of the ſubject, would not have voted the 300,000l. to Portugal; and that ſuch a knowledge was peculiarly neceſſary now that we were entering upon a new courſe of ſubſidies. The motion was put and agreed to.

The Attorney General brought in a Bill to indemnify ſuch perſons as were concerned in detaining in cuſtody thoſe who were taken up for charges of high treaſon, which was read a firſt, and ordered to be read a ſecond time on Wedneſday next, and to be printed.

Mr. Bragge moved for leave to bring in a Bill on the Reſolutions already paſſed, for the purpoſe of conſolidating the ſeveral clauſes in Bills of Incloſure that appear to be of a general practical utility, into one general Incloſure Bill. —Leave granted.

Mr. Abbott moved the further conſideration of the Report of the Committee, containing certain reſolutions reſpecting the eligibility of perſons holding places in Ireland to ſeats in the United Parliament. Should theſe reſolutions be agreed to, his object was to bring in a Bill to aſcertain what places qualified or diſqualified for this

public truſt. He then moved, that the reſolutions ſhould be read a ſecond time. The reſolutions contained a ſpecification of all officers that were diſqualified, ſuch as Commiſſioners of Cuſtoms, &c.

Leave was then granted to bring in a Bill on the ſaid reſolutions.

The Miniſters' Indemnity Bill and the Iriſh Martial Law Bill were read a firſt time.

The Private Bankers Forgery Bill paſſed the Committee.

MONDAY, JUNE 1.

The Damaged Hide Prevention Bill was read a third time and paſſed.

Mr. Luſhington brought up a Bill for the better Regulation of Public Notaries.—Read a firſt time.

TUESDAY, JUNE 2.

Mr. T. Jones ſaid, that, in purſuance of his notice, he roſe once more to call the attention of the Houſe to the affairs of Egypt. He had no heſitation in ſaying, that owing to the violation of the Convention of El Ariſch, we had our brave and gallant army employed in Egypt, when hoſtile preparations were going on in the French ports, doubtleſs intended againſt this country. He truſted, however, that any attempt of that nature would be foiled; but he condemned the conduct of thoſe Miniſters who had left Great Britain in ſome meaſure unprotected. Mr. Jones then recapitulated his former arguments, in order to ſhew that Sir Sidney Smith was authoriſed to enter into the Convention with General Kleber; and concluded by a very long motion, embracing a variety of topics, emanating from the violation of the Treaty; but the principal point was, "That an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, praying that his Majeſty would be graciouſly pleaſed to communicate to his faithful Commons the names of thoſe Miniſters by whoſe advice orders had been ſent out not to fulfil the Convention of El Ariſch, &c."

Mr. Wyndham took an accurate review of the arguments of Mr. Jones, and defended the conduct of the late Adminiſtration reſpecting the Convention of El Ariſch, and concluded a moſt elegant and impreſſive ſpeech, wherein he fully noticed all the arguments urged, by giving his diſſent to the motion.

Mr. Nicholls differed from the Right Honourable Gentleman who had defended the conduct of the Ex-Miniſters; all that his Honourable Friend wanted, was the names of thoſe Miniſters who had authoriſed or adviſed the non-fulfilment of that Convention.

Mr. Pitt then ſaid, that as poſſibly much trouble might be ſaved to the Houſe, he ſhould frankly acknowledge that his Honourable Friend (Mr. Dundas) and himſelf had been two of thoſe Miniſters. He then recapitulated the arguments of Mr. Wyndham, which he ſtrongly defended, and concluded by apologizing to the Houſe for the time he had taken up, and hoped it would be the laſt occaſion upon this ſubject.

The Houſe then divided—For the motion, 22; againſt it, 138.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3.

The Inſolvent Debtors Relief Bill was read a ſecond time.—This Act does not extend to Scotland.

The Bill allowing the Bonding of Portugal Wine was paſſed.

Mr. Addington brought down a Meſſage from his Majeſty, ſtating, that an Aſylum had been eſtabliſhed for the Military Education of the Children of Soldiers, and requeſting his faithful Commons to make ſuch proviſion for ſupporting the Aſylum as they might deem ſufficient.

Mr. Addington then moved, that the conſideration of the Meſſage be referred to the Committee of Supply.—Ordered.

The Houſe reſolved into a Committee to conſider the trade of Britain to Malta.

Mr. Vanſittart ſtated, that as it was an object to protect and ſecure our navigation in the Mediterranean, it would become neceſſary to declare Malta a free port. He then moved, that the Chairman ſhould move the Houſe for leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the trade to Malta.

This was accordingly done, and leave was given to bring in the Bill.

FRIDAY, JUNE 5.

The Houſe having reſolved itſelf into a Committee on the Habeas Corpus Indemnity Bill, the Reſolutions were agreed to.

MONDAY, JUNE 8.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought down a Meſſage from his Majeſty, ſimilar to that delivered by Lord Hobart in the Upper Houſe, and moved, that the conſideration of it be referred to a Committee of Supply.

The Secretary at War moved the Order

Order of the Day, for the Houſe to reſolve into a Committee of Supply. He alſo moved, that the conſideration of his Majeſty's Meſſage, brought down on Wedneſday laſt, and of the eſtimates and accounts then preſented, be referred to the ſaid Committee.

Mr. Yorke ſtated, at ſome length, the nature of the Military College which had been inſtituted for the Education of the Children of Soldiers, and moved, that a ſum not exceeding 30,000l. be granted to his Majeſty, for the purpoſe of defraying the expence of erecting a Royal Military College.—Agreed to.

Mr. Yorke then ſtated, it became neceſſary that proviſion ſhould be made for the ſupport of Orphan Children of Soldiers, and moved, that a ſum not exceeding 8400l. 0s. 9d. be granted for defraying the expence incurred, or that might be incurred, for the Aſylum for the Reception of Soldiers' Children.—Agreed to.

The Bill regulating the Trade to Malta was read a firſt time.

TUESDAY, JUNE 9.

A Meſſage from the Lords informed the Houſe, that their Lordſhips had agreed, without amendments, to the following Bills, viz. the Militia Adjutants, Militia Subalterns, and to the Scotch Militia Bills, and to a number of private Bills.

Mr. Dickinſon moved, that the Houſe ſhould reſolve itſelf into a Committee to conſider ſo much of the Act of 21 of Henry VIII. as related to the Non-Reſidence of the Clergy.

The Committee having been gone into, the Chairman was inſtructed to move the Houſe for leave to bring in a Bill to protect Clergymen from Proſecutions inſtituted by common Informers for Non-Reſidence.

After ſome converſation, the Reſolution was adopted, and a Bill ordered to be brought in.

The Country Bank Note Forgery Bill was read a third time.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10.

The Report of the Committee of Supply, which voted 30,000l. for eſtabliſhing a Military College, was brought up and read, the Reſolutions agreed to, and a Bill was ordered to be brought in.

The Houſe having reſolved itſelf into a Committee of Supply,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer called the attention of the Committee to his Majeſty's Meſſage on the loan of two millions, which he ſaid would be wanted, not only to meet the contingencies of the year during the receſs of Parliament, but alſo to defray the expences incurred beyond the eſtimates of the Navy, from the increaſed price on naval articles of every kind, as well as for the expences ariſing from the fleet in the Baltic, which could not have been foreſeen when the eſtimates were laſt voted. To meet which, as well as to provide for contingencies, he ſhould move that the ſum of two millions, to be raiſed by Exchequer Bills, be granted to his Majeſty, to be employed as exigencies may require.—Agreed to.

THURSDAY, JUNE 11.

The Houſe went into a Committee on the Bill for conſolidating into one the ſeveral Acts relative to general Incloſures. The Report was brought up, and ordered to be taken into conſideration on Monday.

Mr. Bragge brought up the Report of the Committee of Supply, which was read a ſecond time.

The Habeas Corpus Indemnity Bill having been read a third time,

Mr. Johnſtone propoſed a clauſe to be added to the Bill, by way of rider, "that all actions brought for information given againſt perſons arreſted on ſuſpicion of treaſon ſhould be ſuſpended until the end of the war."

Mr. Sheridan then, in a moſt brilliant ſpeech, took a review of the Bill, and of the reaſons which had been urged in favour of its neceſſity. Theſe, he obſerved, did by no means ſatisfy him. The Bill was the moſt diſgraceful which had ever been brought into the Houſe.

The Attorney General replied to Mr. Sheridan.

A diviſion took place upon the clauſe propoſed by Mr. Johnſtone—Ayes, 17; Noes, 92; majority, 75.

A ſecond diviſion enſued upon the queſtion that the Bill do paſs—Ayes, 84; Noes, 18.

The Bill was then paſſed.

FRIDAY, JUNE 12.

Mr. Dickinſon brought up a Bill for protecting Clergymen, in certain Circumſtances, from Proſecutions for Non-Reſidence. Read a firſt time.

Mr. W. Dundas moved, that the ſeveral Papers preſented from the India Houſe be referred to a Committee of the whole Houſe.

The Houſe then reſolved itſelf into a Committee.

INDIA BUDGET.

Mr. Dundas ſaid, that he felt himſelf called upon to diſcharge a duty which he had performed for the laſt ſeventeen years. He ſhould proceed in the ſame mode as he had formerly adopted, namely, by giving the accounts of the different ſettlements, and adding thereto a ſtatement of the general reſults. He ſhould lay the ſtatements fully and fairly before the Houſe, and he truſted that he ſhould be enabled to ſhew them, by figures which could not err, that the affairs of India were now as ſunſhine to darkneſs, compared with the time when he firſt undertook this arduous buſineſs. The brilliant ſucceſſes, which had lately taken place in India, had completely changed the aſpect of our affairs on that Continent. The wiſe and prudent conduct of the Marquis Cornwallis, of Sir John Shore, and of the Marquis Wellesley, had not only ſubdued all enmity, but conciliated every friendſhip. Whilſt Tippoo Saib lived, we could never look to any thing but armed truce on that peninſula. But now that his power was deſtroyed, that his reinforcement of French troops was annihilated, we had to look for nothing in that quarter but proſperity, which muſt eventually be ſecured by a general peace. It was true, and he was ready to admit, that the War Eſtabliſhment in India had been, of late years, very conſiderably increaſed. But it was to be obſerved, at the ſame time, that we lent a large portion of thoſe troops to our Allies. The ſubſidies which they paid relieved us, however, in a conſiderable degree, from the expence; and it was, at the ſame time, to be conſidered, that theſe armies formed a ſort of outpoſts to defend our own poſſeſſions, and particularly in the Carnatic. The Vizier of Oude, and the Nizam of the Decan, from ambiguous Powers, were now converted into firm friends. We had now no dangerous enemy in that quarter but our India Debt, which, he was ſorry to ſay, when dwelling on the general proſperity of the Company, amounted to no leſs a ſum than *fourteen millions* ſterling. It was the duty of thoſe who ſucceeded him in office to watch over the acceſſes to India by way of Perſia and the Indus. It was a duty which he had no doubt they would diſcharge with zeal and fidelity. It was alſo the duty of the Board of Controul, of the Eaſt India Directors, and of Parliament in particular, to look with a regardful eye to the increaſing population, manufactures, and commerce of India. If this were properly done, as he was confident it would, he had no doubt but that the reſources of India would be found ſufficient to meet and ſurpaſs every difficulty. He was convinced, on a review of the ſubject, that it would be practicable to remit one million per annum for the next eight years in the ſhape of inveſtments; and that by economy in other departments, the debt, by the years 1808-9, might be reduced to four millions. The debt was large, and had been incurred in conſequence of an immenſe and complicated War; but when he ſaw that the home ſales of the Company had increaſed, even in time of war, from four millions to nearly ſeven millions and a half, and when he conſidered the reduction of the price of freight in time of peace, he had no doubt whatever but that the Company, ſuppoſing that the preſent War was to be followed by ſix years of Peace, would be enabled not only to extricate itſelf from all its difficulties, but to lend a large aſſiſtance to the country. He proceeded to enter at large into details, which will be better explained by the general view which we have ſubjoined.

GENERAL VIEW.

Reſult of the year 1799-1800 collectively.

Revenues—	Bengal	£.6,504,738	
	Madras	2,822,536	
	Bombay	415,663	
	Total Revenues		9,742,937
Charges.—	Bengal	4,332,991	
	Madras	3,132,919	
	Bombay	1,495,270	
	Total Charges		8,961,180
Nett Revenue of the three Preſidencies			781,757
Deduct ſupplies to Bencoolen, &c.			171,363
The remainder is			610,394
And deducted from intereſt paid on the debts,			
At Bengal		642,818	
Madras		253,667	
Bombay		82,371	
			978,876

The

The deficit of revenue from the territories, &c. is		368,462
And deducted from the Amount sales of imports		706,495
The remainder		338,033

is the amount applicable to the purposes of commerce.

Amount advanced for purchase of investments, payment of commercial charges, and in aid of China investments :—

At Bengal	£.1,197,764	
Madras	851,483	
Bombay	315,995	
Bencoolen	30,504	
Total advances for investment		2,395,744

Cargoes invoiced from India to Europe in 1799-1800, with charges 2,168,302

RESULT OF THE ESTIMATES 1800-1801 COLLECTIVELY :

		£.
Revenues—Bengal	£.6,339,204	
Madras	3,273,071	
Bombay	300,475	
Total revenues		9,912,750
Charges—Bengal	4,422,048	
Madras	3,723,112	
Bombay	1,051,693	
Total charges		9,196,853
Nett estimated revenue of the three Presidencies		715,897
Deduct supplies to Bencoolen, &c.		82,369
Remainder		633,537
Deducted from interest on debts		1,082,042
Shews the nett deficiency of the revenues from the territories to be		448,505
Which deducted from the estimated amount of sales of imports		591,975
The remainder is		143,470

and is the amount estimated to be applicable in the year 1800-1801 to the purchase of investments, payment of commercial charges, &c.

The Home Accounts furnished much cause for satisfaction.

Aggregate amount of sales, 1800 1801		£.10,323,452
More than last year	162,842	
Excess on the Company's goods alone	234,314	
Excess on private trade goods	45,112	
Deficiency on neutral property	116,584	
The sale of the Company's goods estimated at		6,675,000
Actually amounted to		7,602,042
Being more than estimated		927,042
The receipts on sales of Company's goods estimated at		6,201,000
Actually amounted to		7,382,849
Being more than estimated		1,181,849
Charges and profit on private trade estimated at		100,000
Actually amounted to		133,429
Being more than estimated		33,429

GENERAL RESULT.

Although the actual receipts have fallen short of the estimate upwards of 800,000l. from a disappointment in an expected payment from Government, and from deferring the disposal of the Loyalty Loan; and although the payments have been exceeded by an enlarged supply to India; yet the very favourable produce from the sales of goods, and the extension of time for the liquidation of debts to the Bank, have so operated, that the balance of cash estimated to be on the 1st of March against the Company in 368,013

Actually proved to be in their favour to the amount of 930,590

Being more favourable than estimated by 1,298,603

He next came to the state of the

DEBTS IN INDIA.

Amount stated last year	12,995,526
Amount this year	14,640,401
Increase	1,644,876
Debts transferred in the year	345,307

DEBTS

DEBTS BEARING INTEREST.

Amount laſt year	10,190,528
Amount this year	12,301,570
Increaſe of debts bearing intereſt	2,111,042
Amount of intereſt payable by the account of laſt year	915,687
Amount of intereſt payable by the account of this year	1,082,042
Increaſe of intereſt payable annually	166,355

ASSETS IN INDIA.

Conſiſting of caſh, goods, ſtores, &c. laſt year	10,259,107
Ditto, ditto by the preſent ſtatement	11,569,553
Increaſe of aſſets	1,310,446
DEDUCT.—Increaſe of aſſets from increaſe debts, the ſtate of the Company's affairs in India will appear worſe by	334,430

Although the ſtate of the concern at home was worſe this year by 344,981l. on the particular ground of deductory decreaſe of debts from decreaſe of aſſets, yet the net improvement at China and St. Helena was no leſs than 1,442,232l. He ſhould proceed to the conſideration of debts and aſſets both in India and at home.

GENERAL COMPARISON OF DEBTS AND ASSETS.

Increaſe of debts in India	£.1,644,876	
Decreaſe of debts at home	436,233	
Nett increaſe of debts		1,208,643
Increaſe of aſſets in India	1,310,446	
Decreaſe of aſſets at home	781,214	
Increaſe	529,232	
Add nett improved balance at China and St. Helena as follows:		
China	1,446,101	
Deduct St. Helena	3,869	
	1,442,232	
Total increaſe of aſſets		1,971,474
Deducting the above increaſe of debts from the increaſe of aſſets, an improvement would appear to have been made in the Company's affairs in the courſe of the year to the amount of		762,831
But the following ſums remain to be deducted for bills on account of India, adjuſted but not included in the Indian debt or in that at home	391,915	
For the value of cargoes to India included in the home aſſets, but arrived ſo as to form part of the ſtock there on the 30th of April 1800	280,441	
		672,356
The remaining total is the amount in which the general ſtate of the whole concern has amended during the laſt year, ſubject, however, to ſuch adjuſtments as may reſult from the ſettlement of the account between Government and the Company.		90,465

Mr. Dundas concluded with declaring, that he ſhould retire from office with ſatisfaction, and lay down his head on the pillow of death with contentment, confident of the virtue, talents, and aſſiduity of thoſe who now directed his Majeſty's Councils, and truſting to their zeal to promote the intereſts of the empire.

Mr. Luſhington apprehended that the peace freight would not be ſo much diminiſhed as to bear out the calculations of the Right Hon. Gentleman.

Mr. Dundas adverted to the new market opened in Ireland, as ſufficient to do away any neutral competition.

After a few words from Mr. D. Scott and Sir F. Baring, the Reſolutions, founded on the preceding ſtatement, were put, and carried without a diviſion.

MONDAY, JUNE 15.

The Houſe having reſolved itſelf into a Committee,

Mr. Addington ſtated, that it now was his duty to propoſe the remaining Ways and

and Means for the Public Service. After obſerving that 43,686,715l. was the ſum which had been found proper to make proviſion for, he ſaid, that a conſiderable part of this had been already obtained; as there was a balance ſtill to be made good, he propoſed to raiſe 4,000,000l. from the Income Tax, over and above the intereſt chargeable on ſaid tax for former loans. He ſhould propoſe 1,000,000l. from the Export and Import Duties, 3,100,000l. Surplus of the Conſolidated Fund. Money uniſſued voted laſt Seſſion, 499,000l. Eſtimated Surplus of Grants, 65,000l. Vote of Credit, 2,000,000l. Lottery, 201,000l. Intereſt of Inſtalments for Purchaſe of Land-Tax, 50,000l. Eleven millions and a half to be raiſed by Exchequer Bills.

He then moved Reſolutions to the above effect, which, after a few remarks from Mr. Tierney, were agreed to.

TUESDAY, JUNE 16.

Mr. Mainwaring obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the better Prevention of ſtealing, digging up, and deſtroying Fruits, Roots, and Vegetables, in Gardens and Incloſures.

Mr. Tierney moved, that the Houſe ſhould reſolve into a Committee on the Inſolvent Debtors' Relief Bill.

The Committee having been gone into, a ſhort converſation enſued, and Mr. Tierney propoſed a clauſe, declaring the Act to take effect upon all thoſe debtors confined previous to the 1ſt of March.

The Houſe then reſumed; and as no amendment had been made in the Committee upon the Bill, there could be no Report, but the Bill was ordered to be read a third time on Thurſday.

Mr. Bragge brought up the Report of the Committee of Ways and Means. Read and agreed to, and Bills ordered.

The General Incloſure Bill was brought up, and read a firſt time.

Mr. Vanſittart brought up the Report of the Reſolutions from the Committee on the Duties on Salt uſed in the Britiſh Fiſheries. The Reſolutions, which repealed in part the duties, and eſtabliſhed regulations for carrying the ſame into effect, were read, agreed to, and ordered.

Mr. Vanſittart moved for leave for a Bill to transfer the Horſe-Dealers Duties from the Stamp to the Tax Office. Granted.

He then brought in the Bill for empowering the Lords Commiſſioners to grant commiſſions to armed veſſels in the revenue to take prizes, which was read a firſt time.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17.

Mr. Mainwaring brought in a Bill for the better preventing of ſtealing, digging up, and deſtroying Fruits, Roots, and Vegetables, in Gardens and Incloſures. Read a firſt time.

Mr. Tierney then roſe, in purſuance of the notice he had given, to propoſe ſome financial reſolutions, agreeable to the practice he had adopted for ſeveral Seſſions. He took a view of the progreſs of the national debt ſince the commencement of the war; and he ſtated it at preſent to amount to 227 millions. He next ſtated the amount of the funded debt, up to the 1ſt of January laſt, to be 550 millions. That of the unfunded debt to the ſame period to amount to twenty-one millions, twelve millions of which had been added in the courſe of laſt year, a year in which the common ſupplies amounted to about forty-five millions. The total expenditure of the preſent year he ſtated to be moſt enormous, being little ſhort of ſeventy millions. Mr. Tierney then went into a variety of details relative to the trade, revenue, and reſources of the country, and concluded by moving a ſtring of Reſolutions, founded on the ſtatements he had made.

The conſideration of theſe Reſolutions was poſtponed, as the Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, that on Monday he ſhould bring forward ſeveral Reſolutions, which would ſhew his views of the finances of the country.

THURSDAY, JUNE 18.

A Meſſage from the Lords informed the Houſe, that their Lordſhips had agreed to the Iriſh Placemen's Excluſion Bill, ſeveral private Bills, and the Country Bank Notes Forgery Bill.

The Report of the Committee on the Bill for the more ſpeedy Recovery of Debts due to the Crown was received and committed.

The Hair Powder Transfer Duties Bill was read a third time, and paſſed.

The order of the day was moved for the third reading of the Inſolvent Debtors Bill. Several Petitions from perſons excluded, praying to be included in the ſame, were preſented, and ordered to be laid on the table. Several clauſes were brought up, among which was one for the relief of Bankrupts

rupts who have conformed to the Bankrupt Laws, but not obtained their certificates, and agreed to.

FRIDAY, JUNE 19.

The Land-Tax Redemption amended Bill was read a third time, and paſſed.

The Houſe was informed by a Meſſage from the Lords, that their Lordſhips had agreed to the Scarborough Harbour Improvement Bill.

The Inſolvent Debtors Relief Bill was read a third time, and paſſed.

The Houſe being reſolved into a Committee upon the Bill for preventing Proſecutions againſt Clergymen for Non-Reſidence, ſeveral amendments were moved and agreed to.--Adjourned.

STATE PAPERS.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT.

LISBON, *April* 26.

To the Clergy, Nobility, and People.

YOU all know that it is the conſtant endeavour of the Prince who governs us, and for whom we are indebted to Providence, to obtain by every means of juſtice and good faith for his ſubjects, whom he loves as his own children, the repoſe and tranquillity neceſſary to their happineſs. In the midſt of all the convulſions that have agitated Europe, an activity of vigilance, a ſyſtem of juſtice equally firm and coercive, have ſecured to the Portugueſe the calm which they enjoy ſince 1790. This State, in poſſeſſion of its independence, while ſo many countries have been ſubjugated, holds out to Europe the example of a ſcrupulous fidelity in the execution of all its engagements with reſpect to foreign nations. It gave to Spain a recent inſtance of its good faith in its adherence to Treaties. A Portugueſe army marched in 1793 to the aſſiſtance of that Power, and the ſupport which it received from our auguſt Sovereign was decided rather by its own wants than by other circumſtances. Whoever has performed his duty has nothing to fear, and erects upon the baſis of ſcrupulous juſtice his claims to gratitude. Spain, however, which ſhould in all caſes be the firſt Power to evince its ſentiments of gratitude for the generons conduct of Portugal, has on the contrary, by terminating hoſtilities with France, not only endangered the nation which aſſiſted it, but declared War againſt us for having remained faithful to our Treaties. It ſets up a pretext, that thoſe Treaties, contracted in the preſence of God and man, ſhould be ſuddenly broken, and that our auguſt Prince and the nation ſhould be guilty of perjury. It is intended to degrade and debaſe you by reducing you to the condition of brokers and factors of your own commerce. Spain requires that our ports ſhould be garriſoned by her troops, in order to have a guarantee of our fidelity. A nation which could reſiſt the Romans, conquer Aſia, make great diſcoveries by ſea, ſhake off while ſhe was ſtill in a weak ſtate, the yoke of a foreign ſceptre, and recover and maintain her independence—ſhould not that nation, at preſent, recall to mind the honourable annals of her hiſtory? People of Portugal! We ſtill preſerve the courage and the ſentiments of honour tranſmitted to us by our anceſtors!

"Juſtice is on our ſide; and the true God, favourable to our cauſe, will puniſh by our arms the injuſtice of our enemies. He will cover with glory our generous and legitimate Sovereign. Our patriotiſm, the equity of our cauſe, the remembrance of our exploits, will enſure victory to our ſtandard. Can we then doubt the loyalty, the eagerneſs of the troops, the militia, the free corps, &c. to aſſemble under their Commanders? Can there exiſt a doubt but that their attachment to the Prince who governs us, as well as the animation which they muſt feel in the cauſe of national honour, and their zeal and ardour inſpired by a juſt defence, will oppoſe to our enemies an invincible barrier?"

STOCKHOLM, MAY 22.

BY order of his Majeſty, the following Decree was publiſhed here the day before yeſterday:—

"We, Guſtavus Adolphus, &c. make known by theſe preſents, that having been induced to break off all commercial intercourſe, by the unfriendly meaſures of the Engliſh Government, and its acts of hoſtility againſt the Swediſh flag, we have hitherto, and as long as there appeared no proſpect for a change, faithfully adhered to that reſolution, founded on

on ſuch firm principles, in order that we might faithfully obſerve the engagements entered into, and, on every occaſion, watch over the honour and dignity of our kingdoms. Having, however, now learned, that our Allies have reſumed their former commercial intercourſe with England at an earlier period, and the Commander of the Engliſh fleet, in the Baltic, having likewiſe ſolemnly declared, that the Swediſh merchant veſſels ſhall not be moleſted in the Baltic and the Cattegat, we found ourſelves no longer bound, circumſtances being thus changed, to perſevere in a reſolution which at preſent would merely tend to impede the navigation and commerce between our ſubjects and thoſe of his Britannic Majeſty. We, therefore, hereby not only revoke the prohibition of trading with England, iſſued by our College of Commerce on the 30th of March, but grant permiſſion to all Engliſh merchant ſhips to ſail to and from the Swediſh ports without moleſtation, and import and export all permitted commodities, paying the cuſtomary tolls and duties which were in force before the late miſunderſtanding between England and Sweden; and we expect that the Engliſh Government will by this meaſure be convinced of the juſtice and moderation of our ſentiments, and be induced to treat our ſubjects with ſimilar moderation and juſtice.

"Given at our Palace at Stockholm, May 19, 1801.

(Signed)

"GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS."

HAMBURGH, MAY 25.

ON the 20th inſtant, his Highneſs Field Marſhal Prince Charles of Heſſe delivered the following Declaration in writing to the Moſt Noble Council of this City:

"An eſſential alteration having taken place in political relations in conſequence of late events, the King, my maſter, has been induced likewiſe to make changes in the meaſures he had adopted.

"His Majeſty has thought proper to remove the obſtruction to the Engliſh navigation and trade on the Elbe, which he had conſidered as neceſſary to oppoſe the hoſtilities commenced by England; and in conſequence of a Convention concluded between me and the Engliſh Envoy, reſiding in the Circle of Lower Saxony, and which has been made public, the free navigation of the Elbe is already reſtored. The preſent change of circumſtances has, however, removed the neceſſity of the object which his Majeſty propoſed in the occupation of Hamburgh by his troops, that is, the obſtruction of the trade and navigation of England on the Elbe; and as his Majeſty, when he reſolved on this meaſure, ſolemnly and publicly declared to me, that he only yielded to the imperious and unavoidable preſſure of circumſtances, he is the more readily inclined to limit its enforcement to the duration of thoſe relations which produced its neceſſity.

"His Majeſty has therefore commanded me to withdraw the troops under my command from the free Imperial city of Hamburgh and its territory. On this occaſion it is my duty to teſtify the particular ſatisfaction of his Majeſty, and my own acknowledgments for the orderly and peaceable behaviour of the inhabitants of this city, both at the time of their entrance and during their ſtay, and for the ſuitable regulations made by the Magiſtracy and Senate in that reſpect.

"CHARLES, Prince of Heſſe."

ON THE NEW ENGLISH MINISTRY.

[*From the Moniteur.*]

THE new Engliſh Miniſters hold a moderate language, ſuch as becomes an enlightened and a powerful nation; a language in every reſpect the contraſt to that of their predeceſſors. If we are to judge from their ſpeeches in Parliament, they are really deſirous of putting an end to the miſeries of war. If they are ſincere, Peace appears infallible, for it is they who have the means in their own hands. The Engliſh have taken poſſeſſion of a great part of the French, Spaniſh, and Dutch poſſeſſions in the two Indies. They may adopt a ſyſtem honourable to their country, which may give it advantages, but which at the ſame time may be compatible with the dignity of the Allies, and may preſerve a juſt equilibrium in the different parts of the world. By acting in this manner, Miniſters will arrive at the higheſt glory, that of having pacified the world, and dried the tears of many millions of families. An impartial man reproaches the new Adminiſtration with having ill-treated our priſoners; but we are aſſured that they are employed in alleviating their fate. It is eaſy to ſee, that if they have not done ſo before, it is becauſe the firſt labours of their Adminiſtration have engaged all their care. France has, in the courſe of the 8th and 9th years of the Republic, expended more than four millions of livres in clothing

the Ruſſians, Auſtrians, and troops of the Empire, their priſoners. It has employed ſtill greater ſums to procure them barracks, beds, and wholeſome and abundant food, in every reſpect equal to that of their own troops. It has ameliorated their ſituation, and left them at liberty to procure ſubſiſtence by labour, to walk about towns, and to breathe good air. The new Adminiſtration are alſo reproached with continuing thoſe ſhameful intrigues, which have for their object the maintenance of ſuch men as Sans Quartier, Sans Pitie, Georges, Limoelan, &c.; but theſe men were excited to their crimes by the former Adminiſtration. The preſent Miniſters cannot be accuſed of the affair of the 24th of December; and if ſuch men as Dutheil, the Biſhop of Arras, and Georges, are tolerated in London, it is becauſe they were called thither by the old Miniſtry. We think ſufficiently well of the new Adminiſtration, to be perſuaded that they will refuſe to employ ſuch wretches, and will uſe the money of the Engliſh People for ſomething elſe than merely to pay thieves and aſſaſſins. If, however, the Britiſh Adminiſtration ſhould not juſtify the hopes of Europe; if, like their predeceſſors, they ſhould think that Peace can only be founded on the deſtruction of one of the two nations; and if, on that account, they ſhould ſeek to abuſe the advantages which they obtained in the two Indies, while the Allies were employing all their efforts in the Continental War, it will be neceſſary that the latter ſhould reſolve to purchaſe Peace by Victory: Victory will be neceſſary, as the only means of bringing back Peace, Proſperity, and Commerce. England has for eight years been ſeconded by two Coalitions. In ten years we ſhall not ſee a third. The cannon of Copenhagen, the plunder of the Swediſh and Daniſh Iſlands, the progreſs of Nelſon in the Gulph of Finland, have made the dangers evident, which the proud ambition of England threatens; and if the Powers on the Continent can proſper and exiſt only by Commerce, that Power, which can reſiſt by ſea the whole of Europe, is pointed out as the enemy of all People, and all Sovereigns. But what will England do againſt the Allies, without a Coalition? And what, on the other hand, can the Allies do againſt England? We ſhall not enter into theſe two queſtions, contenting ourſelves with obſerving, that the Allies have no commerce, no ſmall colonies, nor any thing to loſe: England has acquired every thing, has ſpread herſelf every where, and has every thing to loſe. Happy thoſe nations who, having attained a high degree of proſperity, are bleſſed with a wiſe Government, who do not expoſe ſuch great advantages to the viciſſitudes which a ſingle blow of fortune may produce!

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

[*From the Moniteur of the 21ſt June.*]

THE Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, and Surinam, were not conquered by the Engliſh armies; but were delivered into their hands by the Orangiſts. Holland has loſt them in conſequence of the diviſions and diſorders which are always produced by great revolutions. The Engliſh have taken nothing from the French in India which was ſuſceptible of defence. The Iſles of France and of Reunion belong to the Republic.

The Britiſh flag flies at Martinico. The inhabitants called in the Engliſh, and put the fortreſſes into their hands, to ſupport themſelves againſt the inſurrection of the negroes during the effervescence of the revolution, and until France ſhould be able to obtain a Government capable of protecting them. It is therefore owing to the diſorders of the revolution that England poſſeſſes Martinico.

Trinidad was without defence: and even Malta (with reſpect to which the Engliſh have had no other merit but that of blockading it with a few ſhips) would have been ſuccoured, had it not been for the interior diſorders and diviſions which, during the year ſeven, agitated the firſt authorities of the Republic.

When we conſider the effect which a revolution of the nature of that which during ten years has agitated the French and Batavian people muſt produce upon diſtant poſſeſſions, we are aſtoniſhed that there ſhould remain any colonies in the poſſeſſion of the Allies.

The motives which led to the opening of the port of Toulon to the Engliſh, and which put in their power at the ſame time thirty-three of our ſhips of war, and an arſenal of naval ſtores perfectly well provided, were owing alſo to the revolution.

When in the Texel, half the naval

force of the Batavians hoiſted the Orange flag; the ſame cauſe produced there the ſame effect.

And whilſt the Engliſh profited by the civil diſſentions of the Allies, in obtaining ſuch vaſt advantages, which required ſuch weak efforts and ſo little glory, two ſucceſſive coalitions were formed. The Continent of Europe was only a vaſt field of battle, where two millions of Europeans have periſhed.

"Neverthleſs theſe two coalitions have diſſolved themſelves. Some of the Powers ſubſidized by England have loſt a part of their dominions. Others exiſted no longer in the rank of Powers. The 500,000l. ſterling which the King of Sardinia touched a long time back, to enable him to make war againſt France, have brought upon him many misfortunes.

The King of Naples, who was the firſt to enter into the ſecond coalition, has found no ſafety in the protection of the Republic. Portugal, which has followed with inconceivably blind devotion the influence of England, is on the point of loſing her faireſt provinces. Pruſſia occupies Hanover, and the Powers of the North arm on all hands; well convinced that they will find no ſecurity for their commerce but in the maintenance of powerful fleets; for henceforth it will only be by the aid of force that the ſacred and immutable principles of the freedom of the ſeas can be ſupported.

What then will the Britiſh Miniſters do?

Will they form a third coalition?

In vain will they bribe ſome Miniſters. In vain will they laviſh all the gold of Aſia and America. The war has taught the Continental nations to reſpect themſelves; it has united them in a ſentiment of common hatred againſt the Engliſh. There is not a Power in Europe, there is not a Continental army that is diſpoſed to fight merely to eſtabliſh England in the empire of the ſeas.

Will they foment civil war in France?

The Revolution is finiſhed. The Engliſh will ſubſidize a few ſcoundrels. Theſe will periſh on a ſcaffold.

Abandoned by all Europe, they will continue the war againſt France.

England, it is true, might reap the advantage of enjoying for a longer time, almoſt excluſively, the commerce of the world. But can it be ſuppoſed that, having henceforth nothing to occupy, her troops ſcattered over the four quarters of the globe, and conſequently weakened in all places, ſhe could hope for any farther ſucceſſes in continuing the war? And, beſides, has not every thing in nature its limits?

We ſhall not examine whether the Channel, which ſeparates us, be ſo wide as to preclude the poſſibility of our paſſing it. We ſhall not ſay, that forced into the war by the determination of the Engliſh Miniſtry, there is not a Frenchman, who, whatever be his party or his opinion, would not court the honour of contributing to the repoſe of the world, and the freedom of the ſeas.

We ſhall not ſay all that the French people can do, if they feel that a laſt effort is neceſſary to their honour and their exiſtence.

But whatever be the chances held out to the Allies by continuing the war againſt England alone, it is no leſs true, that it is contrary to their intereſts and their wiſhes. The happineſs of nations is compoſed of all moments, and all years. The ſhedding of blood, the ſuffering, and the privation of commerce for a ſingle year, are, with wiſe men, important conſiderations, which ſhould determine governments to reſt ſatisfied with what may be compatible with honour and a prudent policy.

Will the Engliſh Miniſters at length ſhew a diſpoſition towards peace?

It depends entirely upon them. But they ought to reflect, that the French people of the nineteenth century are no longer the ſame people who, about the middle of the eighteenth century, ſuffered Commiſſaries in their ports, and coolly ſaw their fabrics torn from the loom:—That the advantages they have obtained over the Allies have reſulted from the diſorders of the Revolution, which can no longer be revived; from the calamities of a civil war, with regard to which every Frenchman is now undeceived; and from the immenſe efforts of two grand Coalitions, which have no longer any intereſt to recreate them, but one hoſtile to them:—That if they hold Spaniſh and Dutch ſettlements, France diſpoſes of the States of ſuch of her Allies as from their weakneſs might naturally be expected not to expoſe themſelves with ſo much imprudence to her indignation:—That they have not committed themſelves to ſo many hazards, but in conſequence of being ſtimulated by England, and

placing

placing a reliance at all times upon her promiſes and her aſſiſtance.

Do all theſe conſiderations lead the Engliſh Miniſtry to think of a ſyſtem conformable to the honour and the dignity of their country, but founded on the baſis of a balance of power in the different quarters of the world? In that caſe peace will take place, and the world be again reſtored to induſtry, to commerce, to all the ſciences and all the arts, which have rendered the European Powers of our age ſo eſtimable, and ſo ſuperior to thoſe of paſt generations.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.]

DOWNING-STREET, MAY 16.

BY advices received this morning from Major Holloway, dated at the Camp of the Grand Vizir at Gaza, March 20, 1801, it appears, that on the 18th of that month, one thouſand Aſiatic cavalry advanced from that place, and on the following day one thouſand Arab cavalry. This body is to be under the command of Tahir Paſhà, as an advanced guard. On its arrival at El-Ariſh, it is to halt a day or two, until Mahomet Paſhà arrives with a very conſiderable part of the army, probably about five thouſand men, when Tahir Paſhà is to advance to Catieh. It is the Grand Vizir's intention that theſe two thouſand cavalry ſhould join the Britiſh army whenever the Commander in Chief may require it.

It alſo appears, that Djeggar Paſhà has entered into an accommodation of all differences, and ordered five thouſand of his troops to join the Imperial army for the purpoſe of the expulſion of the enemy from Egypt. The firſt party that joined conſiſted of about 450 good cavalry, well mounted; and ſeveral parties have joined ſince.

[This Gazette likewiſe contains the copy of a letter from Vice-Admiral Lord Hugh Seymour, Commander in Chief at Jamaica, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated February 22, 1801, with a liſt of 119 veſſels taken, deſtroyed, or detained upon ſuſpicion, by his Majeſty's ſquadron on that ſtation, between the 3d of Auguſt 1800, and the 3d of January 1801.—Likewiſe, the copy of a letter from Rear Admiral Duckworth, Commander in Chief at the Leeward Iſlands, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated Martinique, February 14, 1801, with a liſt of fifteen veſſels captured and detained ſince the return of December 1800.—Alſo, a letter, giving an account of the capture of the Bougainville French brig privateer, of 14 guns and 67 men, by the Eurydice, Captain W. Bathurſt.]

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, MAY 18.

Copy of a Letter from Rear Admiral Duckworth, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels at the Leeward Iſlands, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated Fort Royal, Feb. 9.

SIR,

Captain Matſon, of the Daphne, informs me, by letter of the 22d ult. that on the 16th, obſerving ſome coaſters near the ſhore, under convoy of a ſchooner, he detached Lieut. M'Kenzie, with the boats of the Cyane, under Lieutenant Peachy; but on their approaching all ſucceeded in getting under the cover of the batteries at Baſſe Terre, one excepted, which anchored near Vieux Forte; this, in the courſe of the night, Lieut. M'Kenzie boarded, and brought off under a heavy cannonade. The next morning they obſerved from the Saints the above-mentioned ſchooner work up in ſhore, and anchor at Trois Rivieres, covered by a battery, and flanked by two others. Notwithſtanding theſe difficulties, Lieutenant M'Kenzie, with Lieutenant Peachy, volunteered to bring her out, which Captain Matſon was at laſt prevailed on to accord to; but, from want of wind, this gallant intention was not attempted until after ſun riſe on the 18th, when Mr. M'Kenzie, in a manner which exceeds all praiſe, ran the ſchooner on board, though a ſuperior enemy, and evidently prepared for him, when Lieutenants Peachy and M'Kenzie entered with thirty men, and, after a conteſt of a quarter of an hour, ſucceeded in bringing her off under

under a moſt tremendous fire from the batteries, ſhe being moored ſo cloſe to the ſhore as to have a ſtern hawſer faſt on the beach. In this conteſt the French Captain, his Firſt and Second Lieutenants, and ſix men, were wounded, beſides one killed and two drowned. In the Garland tender one ſeaman and one marine killed; the ſerjeant of marines and two ſeamen wounded. Though I was not an obſerver of this exploit, which appears to me among the firſt traits of gallantry in the courſe of the war, their Lordſhips will be able to appreciate the value of Lieutenant M'Kenzie's conduct, which, I muſt further add, is, in its probable conſequences, of the greateſt moment to the trade of our iſlands, as L'Eclair ſails rapidly, and, when fully armed, will carry twelve ſix-pounders, beſides twenty-one and a half pounder braſs guns mounted as ſwivels. She was in her way to Point Petre to complete, having left Rochefort armed only with four braſs four pounders, the twenty ſmall guns, and fifty men.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. T. DUCKWORTH.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MAY 23.

[This Gazette contains a letter from Lieutenant Lake, of the Lady Ann hired brig, giving an account of his having captured the Victoire cutter French privateer, of fourteen long four-pounders, and ſeventy ſix men, after a chace and running fight of ſeventeen hours, and by which ſeveral loaded coaſters were prevented being taken.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MAY 26.

[This Gazette contains letters, giving an account of the capture, at the mouth of the Loire, of the Heureux privateer brig, of St. Maloes, of 14 guns, and 78 men, by his Majeſty's ſhip Amelia, Captain Herbert. Likewiſe, of the driving on ſhore, and ſubſequent wreck, of the French ſhip privateer La Mouche, of 18 guns, and 160 men, belonging to Bourdeaux, on the iſland of Gomerea. Alſo, of the capture of a ſmall Spaniſh polacre, off Teneriffe, by the Diamond, Captain Griffith.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MAY 30.

[This Gazette contains a letter from Captain Ricketts, of the Naiad frigate, giving an account of the boats of the Naiad and Phaeton, under the direction of Lieutenant Marſhall, firſt of the Naiad, on the 16th of May, taking and bringing out of the port of Marin, near the town of Pontevedra, two armed Spaniſh Corunna packets, which lay under the protection of a five-gun battery, twenty-four pounders.—Captain Ricketts was under the neceſſity of ſetting fire to one of the prizes. Four men belonging to the two Engliſh ſhips were wounded.]

DOWNING-STREET, JUNE 1.

A diſpatch addreſſed to the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, of which the following is a copy, was this day received at the office of the Right Honourable Lord Hobart, one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State, from Lieutenant-General Trigge, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Forces in the Leeward and Windward Charibbee Iſlands.

SIR, *Martinique, April 27.*

I loſe not a moment in having the honour to communicate the information which has been juſt now received, of the Iſlands of St. Euſtatius and Saba having ſurrendered, on the 21ſt inſtant, to a detachment of the 3d regiment of foot, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Blunt and Captain Perkins, of his Majeſty's ſhip Arab.

The incloſed extract of a letter from Mr. Preſident Thomſon, commanding at St. Chriſtopher's, ordering Lieutenant-Colonel Blunt to proceed on that ſervice, and of Lieutenant-Colonel Blunt's official letter, acquainting me with the reſult, will explain to your ſatisfaction all ſuch circumſtances as you may wiſh to be informed of.

I have only to add, that the Officers charged with the conducting of the ſervice, have acquitted themſelves with ſuch judgment and promptitude as to merit and receive my entire approbation.

I have the honour to encloſe to you herewith, a copy of the terms on which theſe Iſlands were ſurrendered, and have been placed under his Majeſty's government; but am unable to tranſmit by this opportunity the return of ordnance, as there is not ſufficient time at preſent to have it made out correctly. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

THO. TRIGGE, Lieut. Gen.

Extract

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Blunt, of the 3d Regiment of Foot, to Lieutenant-General Trigge, dated St. Euſtatius, 22d April.

I have the honour to encloſe an order addreſſed to me by the Preſident of St. Kitt's, in conſequence of which I embarked on board his Majeſty's ſhip Arab, Captain Perkins, and an armed ſchooner, his prize, 100 men of the Buffs, with Lieut. Brown, and ten men of the Royal Artillery: we ſummoned the Iſland of St. Euſtatius on the morning of the 21ſt, which ſurrendered by capitulation; the terms of which accompany this, and I hope will not be diſapproved by your Excellency. They had no proviſions in the garriſon, and very little in poſſeſſion of the inhabitants. From the extent of the batteries it will not be in my power to forward, by this opportunity, Lieut. Brown's Report of the Ordnance.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

RICH. BLUNT, Lieut. Col. Buffs.

Extract of a Letter from the Preſident of St. Kitts to Lieutenant-Colonel Blunt, of the 3d Regiment of Foot, dated Baſſeterre, 20th April.

I have juſt received information that the Iſland of St. Euſtatius was evacuated by the French on the 16th inſt.

Under theſe circumſtances, and conſidering that a favourable opportunity preſents itſelf to acquire the poſſeſſion of that iſland, and thereby give ſecurity to the iſlands in its neighbourhood, and recover a number of negroes who have eloped from hence, and which may be loſt by delay; you will therefore embark with 100 men of the Buffs, on board of his Majeſty's ſhip Arab, Capt. Perkins, and take poſſeſſion of the Iſland of St. Euſtatius, which you will retain until his Excellency Gen. Trigge's pleaſure thereupon be known.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ROB. THOMSON.

[Here follow the Articles of Capitulation, by which, in the uſual form, it is ſtipulated that the perſons, properties, religion, and uſages of the inhabitants ſhall be reſpected and protected till his Majeſty's further pleaſure be known.

The iſland is to enjoy the ſame privileges as the Britiſh Colonies in the Weſt Indies; commerce is to be on the ſame footing as in the other conquered iſlands. The other points are of no importance.

The Iſland of Saba is included in the Capitulation.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JUNE 2.

Copy of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Duckworth, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels at the Leeward Iſlands, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated Martinique, the 27th of April.

SIR,

On the 16th inſt. the French garriſon evacuated the Iſland of St Euſtatia, carrying with them field-pieces, and as much powder, with other plunder, as their veſſels could ſtow, which circumſtance having been communicated to Preſident Thomſon, of St. Chriſtopher's, he very judiciouſly availed himſelf of the moment, by making the application (of which I encloſe you a copy) to Capt. Perkins of the Arab, which he directly complied with; and on the 21ſt, Col. Blunt, with a detachment of his Majeſty's third Regiment of Buffs, and Captain Perkins, of the Arab, took poſſeſſion of the Iſland, under the accompanying capitulation, which included the Iſland of Saba.

The Ordnance Stores taken in the Iſland of St. Euſtatia conſiſt of 48 pieces of cannon of different calibres, 356 barrels of powder, with a quantity of filled cartridges, as alſo muſquet ditto, with ſome ſhot, &c.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. T. DUCKWORTH.

Arab, St. Euſtatia, April 22, 1801.

SIR,

The encloſed is a copy of a letter I received from the Preſident of St. Kitt's, in conſequence of which I immediately proceeded in compliance with the contents, after having embarked the troops at Sandy Point, on board the Arab, and the Spaniſh armed ſchooner her prize. I have to inform you, that after having ſent into St. Euſtatia to be acquainted with their reſolutions, on the morning of the 21ſt inſt. I received the encloſed articles of Capitulation.

I am, &c.

JOHN PERKINS.

J. T. Duckworth, Eſq. Rear-Admiral of the Red, Commander in Chief, &c.

Baſſe Terre, April 20, 1801.

SIR,

I have juſt received information that the Iſland of St. Euſtatia was evacuated by the French on the 16th inſt. and conſidering this a favourable opportunity of acquiring the poſſeſſion of that iſland, I have to requeſt that you will take on board

board a detachment of the Buffs, under the command of Lieut. Col. Blunt, and proceed to take poſſeſſion of St. Euſtatia in his Majeſty's name.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ROB. THOMSON, Preſident of St. Chriſtopher's.

Capt. Perkins, his Majeſty's Ship Arab.

St. Euſtatia, 22d April, 1801.

SIR,

I have to inform you of the ſurrender of this Iſland yeſterday to his Britannic Majeſty's forces, on terms of capitulation, in which your iſland is included; you will therefore have to receive the Officer that will hand you this, and leave the Britiſh flag behind.

I remain, Sir, &c,

(Signed) DANIEL RODA.

RICHARD BLUNT, Lieutenant Col.

JOHN PERKINS, Capt. of the Arab.

To his Excellency Thomas Dezey, Vice-Commander of the Iſland of Saba.

DOWNING STREET, JUNE 2.

A letter, of which the following is a copy, having been humbly ſubmitted to his Majeſty by the undermentioned Officers, who ſerved in the detachment of his Majeſty's 15th regiment of Light Dragoons in the action of Villers en Couché, near Cambray, on the 24th day of April, 1794, his Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to grant to each of them his Royal licence and permiſſion to accept the rank of Knight of the Imperial Military Order of Maria Thereſa, and bear the Inſignia thereof; the ſame having been conferred upon them by the Emperor of Germany, in teſtimony of the high ſenſe which his Imperial Majeſty entertained of their diſtinguiſhed conduct upon that occaſion.

Major William Aylett, now Lieutenant Colonel in the Army.—Captain Robert Pocklington, late Major of 15th Dragoons.—Capt. Edward Michael Ryan, now Major in the Army.—Lieut. Thomas Granby Calcraft, Lieutenant Colonel of 3d Dragoon Guards.—Lieut. William Keir, Major of 6th Dragoon Guards.—Lieut. Charles Burrell Blount, late Captain of 15th Light Dragoons.—Cornet Edward Gerald Butler, now Major of 87th regiment of Foot.—Cornet Robert Thomas Wilſon, now Major in Hompeſch's regiment of mounted Riflemen.

Copy of a Letter from his Excellency Lord Minto, his Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of Vienna, to Lieutenant-Colonel William Aylett.

SIR, *Vienna, Nov. 7.*

I have received from his Excellency Baron Thugut eight Croſſes of the Order of Maria Thereſa, which the Emperor has been pleaſed to confer on yourſelf and ſeven other Officers under named, of the 15th regiment of Light Dragoons, who diſtinguiſhed themſelves in a moſt gallant action near Villers en Couché, on the 24th of April, 1794.

His Imperial Majeſty has already teſtified the high ſenſe he entertained of the brilliant and important ſervice which the regiment performed on that occaſion, by preſenting the Officers engaged with a medal, ſtruck for the purpoſe of commemorating that diſtinguiſhed action, and affording to thoſe who achieved it a laſting teſtimony of his approbation and gratitude. It was deemed at the time worthy of the Croſs of Maria Thereſa; but, at that period, a doubt was entertained, whether this Order could be conferred on Foreigners: that difficulty being now removed, his Imperial Majeſty avails himſelf with pleaſure of the occaſion to evince his high eſteem for the regiment, as well as his regard for the individuals, by inveſting with this diſtinguiſhed Order of Merit, Gentlemen who have proved themſelves ſo worthy to wear it. In tranſmitting to you, Sir, theſe Croſſes, to be diſtributed to the Officers for whom they are deſtined, I cannot omit the opportunity of expreſſing the ſatisfaction I have experienced from the ſhare which my ſituation here has afforded me in the tranſaction which, while it does honour to the liberality of his Imperial Majeſty, and throws ſo much luſtre on the corps, and on thoſe who are immediately concerned, reflects, at the ſame time, credit on the country to which they belong.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient, humble Servant,

(Signed) MINTO.

To Lieutenant Colonel Aylett.

DOWNING-STREET, JUNE 4.

The following is a Copy of a Letter from Lieut. Gen. Sir John Hely Hutchinſon, K. B. addreſſed to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, which has been this day received

received at the Office of the Right Hon. Lord Hobart; as alſo the Copy of a Letter from Lord Elgin, addreſſed to the Right Hon. Lord Hawkeſbury, one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State for the Foreign Department.

Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant-General Sir John Hely Hutchinſon, K. B. to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas.

Camp before Alexandria, April 20, 1801.

SIR,

It is with great pleaſure that I am to inform you of the ſucceſs of a corps of Turks and Britiſh, under the command of Colonel Spencer. They were ordered from hence about ten days ago, for the purpoſe of forcing the enemy from the town and caſtle of Roſetta, which commands the navigation of the Nile. This operation has perfectly ſucceeded. We are now maſters of the Weſtern branch of that river, and of courſe have opened a communication with the Delta, from which we ſhall derive all neceſſary ſupplies, as the French have ſcarcely any troops there, and none capable of making a ſerious reſiſtance.

The enemy had about 800 men at Roſetta, when they were attacked. They made but a feeble effort to ſuſtain themſelves, and retired to the right bank of the Nile, leaving a few men killed and priſoners. They left a garriſon in the fort, againſt which our batteries opened on the 16th, and it ſurrendered on the 19th inſtant. The conditions are the ſame as were granted to the Caſtle of Aboukir.

I have many obligations to Colonel Spencer, for the zeal, activity, and military talents which he has diſplayed in the conduct of this important ſervice; and I beg leave to recommend him as a deſerving and moſt excellent officer.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. H. HUTCHINSON, Major-Gen.

Right Hon. Henry Dundas, &c.

Copy of a Letter from Lord Elgin to Lord Hawkeſbury.

Conſtantinople, May 9, 1801.

MY LORD,

Mr. Morier having returned from Egypt, I have the ſatisfaction of being able to lay before your Lordſhip a far more particular account of the affairs and proceedings in that country than it has hitherto been in my power to communicate. He left the Camp before Alexandria on the 22d ult.

At that time the enemy remained in their ſtrong poſition upon the heights near the Eaſtern Walls of Alexandria; their number is about 6000 men. They were ſtill in anxious expectation of receiving reinforcements, particularly that which had been announced to them as coming from Admiral Gantheaume.

The loſs of the enemy, according to the numerous reports which had been collected, certainly exceeds 5000 men, and a great proportion of officers: four Generals are known to have been killed. Every encouragement ſeems to have been given and held out to the French Army to enſure their utmoſt exertions. Among other things, they were taught to expect no quarter from the Britiſh. The priſoners agree, that in no part of this war had ſuch hard fighting or ſuch determined bravery ever been ſeen, as they have met with from our Army in Egypt.

I preſume that Sir Ralph Abercromby's abſence from the Camp, in conſequence of his wounds, on the 21ſt of March, had created a momentary ſuſpenſion of our operations; and the irreparable loſs occaſioned by his death muſt alſo neceſſarily have checked the proſecution of plans, in the formation and execution of which he had always borne ſo leading a part. The Captain Paſha did not arrive in time to ſee Sir Ralph Abercromby; but it appears that General Hutchinſon followed his Excellency's intention relative to the troops on board the Turkiſh Fleet, by employing them againſt Roſetta, and accordingly directed Colonel Spencer, having under him a corps of about 800 Britiſh, to proceed with the Turks to that expedition. The town was evacuated without reſiſtance. Some guns were then brought to bear upon the fort St. Julien, which commands the entrance of the river. The garriſon of 368 men ſurrendered on the 19th ult.

Rahmanich was ſtill in the hands of the French.—They had fortified it, both in a view to ſecure their communications from the upper part of the Delta, and Upper Egypt, whence they received their proviſions.

Under theſe circumſtances, General Hutchinſon has very much ſtrengthened his poſition between Aboukir and Alexandria, not only by a range of works in front, but particularly by opening the ſluices which kept in the waters in the lake on their left; and if, as is ſuppoſed, this inundation ſhall extend over the whole of the plain to the eaſt of the lake Mareotis, the communication between Alexandria and Rhamanich, which is the

enemy's

enemy's neareſt point, will be eight or nine days' journey without water.

Having taken theſe meaſures, General Hutchinſon was to tranſfer his head-quarters to Roſetta on the 23d ult. to which place he had already ſent forward a ſtrong detachment, amounting to above four thouſand Britiſh, including Colonel Spencer's corps; and he was immediately to proceed from thence, with nearly an equal number of the Captain Pacha's troops, againſt Rahmanich, where the French were underſtood to have aſſembled 3000 men.

On the other hand, advices had been received ſeveral days before from the Grand Vizier, dated at Belbeis, from which it appeared, that his Highneſs, reinforced by nearly five thouſand men from Djezzar Paſha, had paſſed the Deſert, and had advanced ſo far towards Cairo, without meeting with oppoſition either at Salahich or at Belbeis. He had alſo detached a corps, which has taken poſſeſſion of the town of Damietta, though the fort of L'Eſbee is ſtill in the hands of the French. It is not expected that his Highneſs will experience any material reſiſtance at the town of Cairo. And I find it is the determination of Gen. Hutchinſon to afford his Highneſs ſuch aid as may be requiſite towards the attacking the fortifications which the French occupy near to the town, if it is neceſſary to reduce them by force. Gen. Hutchinſon has further received a favourable letter from Murad Bey, ſaying he is ready to join us when we come into his neighbourhood.

I am happy to add that our army are in the higheſt health and ſpirits. The climate and weather had hitherto been moſt propitious. The natives had acquired the greateſt degree of confidence from the proclamation iſſued by our army, and were continuing to bring in horſes, and proviſions in great plenty. Nearly one thouſand of our cavalry are now well mounted there; and we have ſtill above eleven thouſand infantry in the field. The utmoſt degree of unanimity prevails between the Britiſh and Turkiſh troops.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ELGIN.

Right Hon. Lord Hawkeſbury, &c.

DOWNING-STREET, JUNE 29.

A diſpatch, of which the following is a copy, has been this day received from the Earl of Elgin, by the Right Honourable Lord Hawkeſbury, his Majeſty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Copy of a Letter from Lord Elgin to Lord Hawkeſbury, dated Conſtantinople, May 23.

MY LORD,

An Officer is arrived from the Captain Paſha with the intelligence that Gen. Hutchinſon had marched from Roſetta on the 8th inſtant with four thouſand Britiſh troops, in company with a corps of Turks of equal force under the command of the Captain Paſha, and on the 9th attacked the French near Rahmanich. The enemy were driven in; and in the courſe of the night they retired towards Cairo, having left a ſmall garriſon in the entrenchments of Rahmanich. On the 10th the fort ſurrendered, and the combined force then proceeded towards Cairo, having concerted their movements with the Grand Vizir, who was at El Hanka, a poſition four leagues diſtant from Cairo, in a North Eaſt direction. Our loſs at Rahmanich is ſtated not to exceed thirty men.

The Turkiſh Officer reports that a reinforcement of three thouſand Britiſh troops had arrived at Aboukir about the 6th of May.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) ELGIN.

Right Hon. Lord Hawkeſbury, &c. &c.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, JULY 4.

[This Gazette contains an account of the capture of the Spaniſh lugger privateer Venture, of two ſix-pounders and twenty-ſeven men; and of the Spaniſh cutter Al Duides, of eight guns and ſixty-nine men; both by the Conſtance, Captain Mudge — The Al Duides was bound with diſpatches for the Havannah, but which were thrown overboard during the chace.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JULY 11.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Thomas Rogers, Commander of His Majeſty's ſhip Mercury, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated in Trieſte Road, the 28th May, 1801.

SIR,

I beg leave to encloſe for their Lordſhips' information, a copy of my letter of the 26th inſt. to Lord Keith, giving a detail of a very gallant ſervice performed by the boats of his Majeſty's ſhip under my command, which reflects great credit to the officers and men engaged in it, and the hard caſe of Lieutenant Mather being obliged to relinquiſh the prize, after three hours' poſſeſſion, will not, I truſt, in the opinion of their

Lordſhips, leſſen the merit of the enterprize.

I have the honour to be, &c.

T. ROGERS.

Mercury, off Ancona, May 26, 1801.

MY LORD,

Having received information by a ſmall veſſel I captured yeſterday from Ancona, that his Majeſty's late ſloop, Bull Dog, was laying in the mole of that port ready for ſea, with ſupplies on board for the French army in Egypt; I judged it neceſſary to make an attempt to take or deſtroy her with the boats of the Mercury; and as our ſucceſs depended upon ſurpriſing the enemy, who was ignorant of our arrival in the Adriatic, (the fortifications about the mole being too formidable to juſtify the attempt in any other way,) I therefore made ſail directly for Ancona, and came to an anchor, ſoon after it was dark, off the mole: the boats were accordingly prepared, and left the ſhip at half paſt ten o'clock, under the command of Mr. W. Mather, Firſt Lieutenant, from whoſe good conduct the Bull Dog was ſurpriſed, and carried about midnight, the boats having got alongſide without being hailed by the ſentinels; the alarm was, however, immediately given along the mole, to which the ſhip's ſtern was ſecured by the two ends of a bower cable, and three cables out a-head, theſe were ſoon cut by the people appointed for that purpoſe, and the boats began to row, expoſed to a heavy fire of cannon and muſketry from the mole, but as there was a favourable light breeze, the ſails were ſet, and in leſs than an hour the ſhip got without reach of the batteries, and was completely out, but unfortunately it fell calm, and a current ſetting her along the coaſt near the ſhore, a crowd of boats (ſome of which were gun-boats), filled with men, came out to attack her; Mr. Mather now found his ſituation extremely critical, having the hatchways to guard to prevent the enemy riſing from below, the boats' crews fatigued with rowing all night, and the gun-boats approaching faſt and raking the ſhip, he had therefore the mortification of feeling himſelf obliged to relinquiſh his prize, after being in poſſeſſion of her above three hours, and unfortunately failed in ſeveral attempts before he retreated, to ſet her on fire.

The moment I could diſcover the Bull Dog was out of the mole, I got the Mercury under weigh, but it was almoſt a calm and impoſſible to get near her, as ſhe had drifted with the current to a conſiderable diſtance from where the Mercury lay, and we experienced the mortifying diſappointment of ſeeing her towed back to the very ſpot from whence ſhe had been ſo gallantly taken; it is nevertheleſs ſome degree of ſatisfaction to know, that her voyage muſt be at leaſt delayed for a conſiderable time, if not quite defeated, her maſts and yards being ſhot through and diſabled in many places, and ſhe has received conſiderable damage in her hull and rigging.

The gallant conduct of the Officers and Men employed upon this little enterpriſe will, I truſt, meet with your Lordſhips' approbation; and it is from a deſire of doing juſtice to their merits that I have been drawn into this, otherwiſe unneceſſarily long detail. I have to regret the loſs of two brave fellows killed, and four wounded upon this occaſion. The enemy had above twenty killed, wounded, and drowned.

I have the honour to be, &c.

T. ROGERS.

Admiral Lord Keith, &c. &c. &c.

Names of Men Killed and Wounded.

John Grey, ſeaman; Morgan Davis, marine, killed.

William Haines, Thomas Guillain, William Morris, Henry Mew, wounded.

DOWNING-STREET, JULY 15.

Diſpatches, of which the following are copies, have been this day received from the Earl of Elgin, by the Right Hon. Lord Hawkeſbury, his Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Conſtantinople, June 5.

MY LORD,

An opportunity for writing to Europe having occurred, I avail myſelf of it to mention to your Lordſhip ſome further details from Egypt, which have juſt reached me in a private letter from Lord Keith, dated the 22d May.

The enemy, after quitting Rahmanich, made a wonderful march, and reached Cairo on the 12th of May. It is ſuppoſed they then advanced to attack the Vizir at Belbeis.

Gen. Hutchinſon, who was in his progreſs from Rahmanich towards Cairo, had, by the aid of the Arabs, taken a convoy of five hundred camels, with their eſcort of ſix hundred men. It was deſtined for Alexandria, which is underſtood to be in great want of ſome articles of proviſions and of water. Gen. Hutchinſon, in his march up the country, obſerves, that the inhabitants are in the higheſt degree

degree incenſed againſt the French, putting to death every one that falls into their hands.

Admiral Blanket, in his letters to Lord Keith of the 6th, acquaints him with the arrival of the reinforcements from India under the command of Gen. Baird, Col. Welleſley, Col. Murray, &c.

After the ſurrendering of Damietta, a corps of ſeven hundred men embarked on the Lake Burlos for France, and were taken by Lord Keith.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ELGIN.

Right Hon. Lord Hawkeſbury, &c.

MY LORD, *Conſtantinople, June 8.*

A meſſenger is this moment come in from Lord Keith, whoſe private letter I beg leave to tranſcribe.

" *Off Alexandria, May 23.*

" By a letter I have received from the Captain Pachà, dated at Kemeſheriff on the 19th, his Excellency informs me that the Secretary of the Grand Vizir had arrived with the agreeable intelligence of the French and Cophts having moved forward from Cairo to attack the Vizir's army, but that his Highneſs had advanced with all his artillery and cavalry, defeated the enemy, and forced them to retreat."

Lord Keith appears to have had no further details of this important action.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ELGIN.

Right Hon. Lord Hawkeſbury, &c.

BERLIN, JUNE 30.

Her Majeſty the Queen of Pruſſia was early yeſterday morning ſafely delivered of a ſon. Her Majeſty and the young Prince continue as well as can be expected.

DOWNING-STREET, JULY 21,

Diſpatches, of which the following are copies, have been this day received at the Office of the Right Hon. Lord Hawkeſbury, his Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from the Earl of Elgin and Major Holloway:—

Imperial Ottoman Camp of the Grand Vizier, Benulhaſſer, May 20.

MY LORD,

I had the honour of addreſſing your Lordſhip on the 2d of May from Salahich, which place his Highneſs the Grand Vizier left the 7th, and the following day arrived at Balbeis, where the advanced corps of his army had been encamped for ſome time before.

On the 15th inſt. his Highneſs received intelligence that the Enemy had early that morning marched a conſiderable force from Cairo on the road towards Belbeis, where his Highneſs was then encamped. In the evening, a further confirmation of this intelligence was brought, when the enemy was in full march. The Vizier, after dark, ordered Tahir Pacha, with three thouſand cavalry, and three light field pieces, to advance to meet them, and if a favourable opportunity offered during the obſcurity of the night, to attack; if not, to impede their progreſs as much as poſſible. About ten o'clock at night they met, about three miles from Camp, when each halted and lay on their arms during the night, and until eight o'clock in the morning, at which time Tahir Pacha commenced an attack. He was ſoon after reinforced by fifteen hundred cavalry. It was now found the enemy had come forward with about fourteen pieces of artillery, ſix hundred cavalry, and four thouſand infantry. His Highneſs therefore ordered Méhémmed Pacha to move forward with five thouſand men, cavalry and Albanian infantry, and nine light field pieces; the enemy had eight-pounders in the field. His Highneſs afterwards advanced himſelf, and took the command, which was attended with the happieſt effect.

The enemy moved into a wood of date trees, where they were attacked by the cavalry and infantry with great ſpirit for three hours, when the enemy retired from the wood, taking poſition on the plain, their left to the wood, and forming a hollow ſquare on the right. The Albanian Infantry advanced to the edge of the wood, and in this ſituation galled them conſiderably; and upon the Turkiſh cavalry threatening their right, they changed poſition, and attempted to gain the heights, in which they were prevented by a rapid movement of cavalry, who gained the ſummit. In this manœuvre they were annoyed by two guns, which were advanced by his Highneſs on the occaſion. At this time the French commenced a decided retreat, and were driven beyond El Hanka, a diſtance not leſs than ſeven miles from the place of the firſt operations. The Grand Vizier, who had commanded his troops with great gallantry and prompt deciſion, then gave orders for them not to purſue any further. The loſs on either ſide for the time they were engaged was but ſmall. The Turks had about thirty killed and eighty wounded. The French, I think, had

had about fifty killed, and one priſoner; the number of their wounded could not be aſcertained, as they took them off the field.

The Turkiſh force engaged on this occaſion did not at any time exceed nine thouſand.

Whilſt I was congratulating his Highneſs in the field of battle on the ſucceſs of the day, we received additional ſatisfaction by the arrival of the intelligence of the capture of Fort Leſbie at Damietta, and two ſmaller forts depending on it, by a detachment from the Vizier's army. I had the honour of acquainting your Lordſhip, in my letter of the 2d of May, that his Highneſs intended ſending a force againſt Damietta. This intention he carried into effect on the 6th, by ordering Ibrahim Pacha, with two thouſand five hundred men, and five pieces of artillery, to march immediately for that purpoſe; and it appears by Ibrahim Pacha's report to the Vizier, that every arrangement had been made for the attack of Fort Leſbie on the morning of the 14th inſtant, when it was diſcovered that the fort was evacuated, and the garriſon had retired.

I beg leave to inform your Lordſhip, that during the action of the 16th inſtant, myſelf and Major Hope of the Royal Artillery, were in the field with the Grand Vizier, Capt. Lacey of the Royal Engineers with Méhémmed Pacha, and Capt. Leake of the Royal Artillery with Tahir Pacha, to render every aſſiſtance in our power.

The combined forces under Major General Hutchinſon and the Captain Pacha, are about five hours diſtance in the Delta, but are expected here in a day or two. I received a letter from the General this morning, who informs me he has taken a convoy of five hundred and fifty camels, and ſix hundred French priſoners.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES HOLLOWAY,
Major Commandant, &c.

Conſtantinople, June 21.

MY LORD,

I have the moſt ſincere ſatisfaction in forwarding to your Lordſhip the incloſed diſpatch from Lieut. Col. Holloway.

The modeſt and unaſſuming manner in which this deſerving Officer has mentioned himſelf and the Britiſh under his orders, impoſes upon me the obligation of ſtating to your Lordſhip, what I had learnt by their private communication to me from Jaffa and Gaza; that as ſoon as the determination was formed for the Vizier to advance into Egypt, Lieut. Col. Holloway propoſed that diſtribution of the Turkiſh army, and that order of march, which have effectually enſured this unlooked-for ſucceſs over the French. The advanced guard was compoſed of a ſelect body of Cavalry under Tahir Pacha, and of Albanian Infantry under Méhémet Pacha; the firſt accompanied by Capt. Leake, the ſecond by Capt. Lacey, each receiving their orders from Col. Holloway, who remained near the perſon of the Vizier.

It is by this well-combined diſpoſition, by the endeavours which were ſtrenuouſly exerciſed to prevail upon this corps to diſembarraſs themſelves of their ſuperfluous attendants, and by giving confidence to the Turks in their own means, that Col. Holloway has been enabled to bring theſe troops to keep in check, during many hours, a French army of ſuperior force—to counteract its plans—to attack it—to ſeize every advantage of its poſitions and of ground, and, after maneuvring with ſcience during ſeven hours, to repulſe it with loſs, and gain a complete victory. In the account which the Vizier has ſent of this action to the Porte, his Highneſs ſpeaks in the higheſt terms of the ſervice done by the artillery, which Major Hope is well known to be ſo very capable of directing.

(Signed) ELGIN.

Right Hon. Lord Hawkeſbury, &c. &c.

DOWNING-STREET, JULY 21.

A Diſpatch, of which the following is a Copy, has been this day received at the Office of the Right Hon. Lord Hobart, one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Sir John Hely Hutchinſon, K. B. commanding his Majeſty's forces in Egypt.

Head quarters, Camp, near Alkam, June 1.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to inform your Lordſhip, that the French abandoned the poſition of El-Aft, on the 7th of May, which we occupied the ſame evening, and on the 9th, we advanced to Rahmanich, where the French were poſted with upwards of three thouſand Infantry and eight hundred Cavalry. We at firſt imagined that they might have endeavoured to have maintained that poſition, but our corps on the Eaſtern bank of the Nile having got into their rear, took the fort of Rahmanich in reverſe, which probably induced the enemy to retire in the night between the 9th and 10th, leaving

leaving a garrison in the fort, which surrendered in the morning, amounting to one hundred and ten men, commanded by a Chef de Brigade; we also took the same day, about fifty Cavalry and three Officers coming from Alexandria.

As the enemy retired towards Cairo, it became necessary to follow them, in order to cover the army of the Grand Vizier, and to secure a junction with the expected reinforcement from India.

Nothing happened of any importance until the 14th, when we fell in with a valuable convoy of Germs on the Nile. They had come from Cairo down the canal of Menouff, which joins the Damietta and Rosetta branches of the river. From this circumstance, they knew nothing of the retreat of General La Grange from Rahmanich. About one hundred and fifty prisoners fell into our hands, and several heavy guns, some of them intended for the defence of Alexandria. The convoy in itself was very valuable, and is a great loss to the enemy. We found on board all kinds of cloathing, wine, spirits, &c. &c. and about five thousand pounds in money.

On the 17th, when encamped at Alkam, we were informed by the Arabs that a considerable body of French coming from Alexandria, were advancing towards the Nile, near the spot where the boats of the Captain Pacha then were. The Cavalry were immediately ordered out, with two pieces of cannon, under the command of Brigadier General Doyle, supported by his brigade of Infantry. Col. Cavalier, who commanded the French convoy, as soon as he perceived the boats of the Captain Pacha, suspected that our army must be near, and therefore retired into the Desert, where we followed him. The Cavalry came up with him, after a march of about three hours. A Flag of Truce was sent into them by Major Wilson of the Hompesch, requiring them to surrender, on condition that their private property should be respected, and that they should be sent to France by the first convenient opportunity. With these terms they complied, and laid down their arms. They amounted, in all, to about six hundred men, Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery, together with a considerable portion of the Dromedary Corps, one four-pounder, and five hundred and fifty camels. The prisoners taken are all Frenchmen, and of the best troops they had in Egypt.

On the 17th of May the enemy retired from the Fort of Lisbet, on the Damietta Branch, and formed a junction with about two hundred men which they had at Burlos: this fort they also evacuated, and embarked in five small vessels, four of which have been taken and carried into Aboukir Bay; the fifth endeavoured to escape towards Cyprus, but a Turkish frigate was left in chace of her, so that it is more than probable she has shared the same fate.

The garrisons of the two Forts, consisted of about seven hundred men; so that in all we have taken, from the 9th to the 20th, near sixteen hundred men, which makes a considerable diminution of the Enemy's force in this country.

The French made a most extraordinary rapid march from Rhamanich to Gizah, where they arrived on the 13th, and immediately crossed the river to Boulac.

On the 15th they marched to attack the Grand Vizier's army. His Highness anticipated their intention, and made a forward movement with a considerable body of Cavalry on the night between the 15th and 16th. The Armies remained for some hours in presence of each other, when the Ottoman troops attacked at about eight o'clock in the morning, and after an action of seven hours, the French retired, having lost between three and four hundred men killed and wounded. They were nearly the same people who had retreated from Rhamanich, and were about four thousand, or four thousand five hundred men.

I congratulate your Lordship upon the event of this very important action; I have also much pleasure in informing you, that the Mamelukes, under the orders of Osman Bey, (successor of Murad Bey) have joined us to the amount of about fifteen hundred Cavalry, inferior certainly to none in the world. I am sanguine enough to hope that the most serious good effects will arise from this junction, as they have a most intimate knowledge of the country, and the greatest influence amongst the inhabitants.

I enclose you the Capitulation of the Fort of Rhamanich, and also a Return of the killed and wounded on the 9th of May, which I rejoice has been so very inconsiderable.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. HELY HUTCHINSON.

To the Right Hon. Lord Hobart.

Fort of Rhamanieh, May 10.

The Garrison of the Fort of Rhamanich will surrender to the Ottoman and British Forces on the following conditions:—

I. The

I. The Officers ſhall wear their ſwords and retain their effects. They, as well as the Soldiers ſhall be priſoners of war.—Granted.

II. The Garriſon ſhall be ſent back to France, and ſhall not ſerve againſt the King of England, nor againſt his Allies, until exchanged conformably to the Cartel between the two nations.—Granted.

III. The wounded are placed under the protection of Britiſh humanity.

(Signed) LA CROIX, Chêf de Brigade.
CAPITAN PACHA.
J. HELY HUTCHINSON, Major-General, commanding in Chief.
JAMES STEVENSON, Captain Royal Navy.

Rhamanich, May 9.

Return of the Killed and Wounded of the Army under the Command of the Hon. Major General Hutchinſon.

11th Light Dragoons—1 horſe killed; 1 ſerjeant, 1 rank and file, 4 horſes, wounded.

12th ditto—6 horſes killed.

26th Ditto.—2 horſes killed; 1 officer wounded.

Royal Artillery—1 horſe killed; 2 officers, 3 rank and file, 1 horſe, wounded.

Royals—3 rank and file wounded.

8th Foot—2 rank and file wounded.

58th Foot—1 rank and file wounded.

79th Foot—1 officer, 1 rank and file, wounded.

89th Foot—1 drummer, 4 rank and file, killed; 1 drummer, 7 rank and file, wounded.

Total—1 drummer, 4 rank and file, 10 horſes, killed; 4 officers, 1 ſerjeant, 1 drummer, 18 rank and file, 5 horſes, wounded.

Names of Officers wounded.

36th Light Dragoons—Captain King.

Royal Artillery—Lieutenant Colonel Thompſon; Captain Adye.

79th Foot—Captain Macdouall.

(Signed) JOHN ABERCROMBY, Dep. Adjutant-General.

P. S. A letter has juſt reached me from Lieutenant-Colonel Murray, dated Coſſire, the 14th of May, informing me of his arrival with the Firſt Diviſion of the Bombay Detachment of troops, and that he was in daily expectation of General Baird with the remainder.

[FROM THE OTHER PAPERS.]

An official Note has been publiſhed at Vienna, dated the 26th of April, when it was preſented at Paris to M. Talleyrand by M. De Kalitzchef, in which the Emperor of Ruſſia declares, that a good underſtanding between the two countries can only be re-eſtabliſhed by France agreeing to reſtore his dominions to the King of Sardinia, and ſecuring the integrity of the kingdom of Naples. Conſequently the laſt Treaty at Foligna, and the ſacrifices extorted by force from the King of the Two Sicilies cannot be acknowledged. The French Miniſter having delayed to anſwer this communication, M. Kalitzchef had given in a ſecond Note, in which he inſiſts upon the ſame topics.

The Emperor Alexander has ordered a monument to be erected to the memory of the late General Suworow.

ANTWERP, *June* 14.—The military preparations on the French coaſt ſtill continue without interruption. The expedition which is fitting out from the Garonne to the mouth of the Scheldt will, it is ſaid, be diſtributed in the following manner:—A corps of 25,000 men, all choſen troops, under the command of General Hedouville, convoyed by thirty French and Spaniſh ſhips of the line, and a proportional number of frigates, will ſail from Breſt; a ſecond corps of 10,000 men, under the command of General Humbert, and eſcorted by four ſhips of the line and a frigate, will ſail from the harbours of Normandy; and a third corps of 20,000 men, under the convoy of one ſhip of the line, eight frigates, a great number of ſmaller ſhips of war, from the harbours of Flanders and Picardy."

MADRID, *June* 16.—The Court Gazette of this day relates, that Ongnella, the only fortreſs that withſtood the operations of the right diviſion of the Spaniſh army, has ſurrendered to our arms. The Prince of Peace has tranſmitted copies of the Articles of Capitulation, and of the following letter, in which he announced to the Portugueſe General, that Articles of Peace between the two Crowns were ſigned:—"SIR, His Catholic Majeſty ſigned yeſterday a Treaty of Peace with Portugal. Hoſtilities between the two Crowns, therefore, ceaſe. The principal Staff Officer informs me, that the foraging for the troops muſt be continued. It ſhall, however, be conducted with as little inconvenience as poſſible. The inhabitants of the country ſhall be unmoleſted, and the ſoldiers of the Spaniſh army ſhall be reſtrained under the moſt rigid diſcipline. I have, however, indiſpenſable

diſpenſable orders to make a new attack, if the Portugueſe troops ſhall either receive reinforcements, or advance from their preſent poſitions. I expect that your Excellency will give orders for the faithful obſervance of the truce. If I perceive it to be contravened by perſons under your command, but acting contrary to your orders, I ſhall give you notice. Any infraction of it by the Spaniſh troops ſhall be checked and puniſhed. Our patroles ſhall fall back on the villages which we now occupy. You will, I hope, direct your troops, in the caſe of their meeting with any of ours, to look upon them as friends."

RATISBON, *July* 4.—The Miniſter of Pruſſia has declared, on the part of his Sovereign, that if the Eccleſiaſtical Princes of Germany ſubmitted to the Seculariſations, to indemnify the Princes deprived of their poſſeſſions in Italy; his Pruſſian Majeſty would oppoſe ſuch a meaſure in the moſt energetic manner. It is ſaid, that Baron Klapfeld, the Ruſſian Miniſter, has received orders to ſupport, in caſe of need, the declarations of Pruſſia. It is ſaid, that in conſequence of the plan of indemnities agreed upon by the Emperor and the French Government, ſeveral Eccleſiaſtical Princes will be ſeculariſed, and that the Elector of Mentz will be maintained, not in the capacity of Eccleſiaſtical Prince, but in that of Arch Chancellor of the Empire, and Director of the Diet.

PROCLAMATION.

THE CONSULS OF THE REPUBLIC TO THE FRENCH, JULY 14, 1801.

"FRENCHMEN,

"This day is deſtined for the celebration of that epoch of hope and glory in which you witneſſed the downfall of barbarous inſtitutions, and you ceaſed to be divided into two people, the one condemned to lead a life of humiliation, and the other ſelected for the enjoyment of diſtinctions and grandeur;—in which your property was rendered free like your perſons;—in which the feudal ſyſtem was deſtroyed, and with that ſyſtem all the numerous abuſes which centuries had accumulated upon your heads. You celebrated that epoch in 1790, with an union of the ſame principles, the ſame ſentiments, and the ſame wiſhes. You have ſince celebrated it occaſionally in the midſt of triumphs, occaſionally under the weight of fetters, and ſometimes ſurrounded by the cries of diſcord and of factions. You celebrate it this day under the happieſt auſpices. Diſcord is ſilent, faction is checked, the intereſt of the country is paramount to every other intereſt. The Government knows no enemies but thoſe who are the enemies of the people. The Peace of the Continent has been concluded by your moderation. Its permanence is guaranteed by your power and the intereſt of Europe. Your brothers and your children return to their families, all devoted to the cauſe of liberty, all united to enſure the triumph of the Republic. The ſcandal of religious diſſenſion ſhall ſoon ceaſe. A civil code, mellowed by the wiſe delay of conſideration, will protect your property and your rights. Finally, you are ſecured by rigorous but wholeſome experience from the return of domeſtic feuds, and that experience will prove for a long time the ſafeguard of your poſterity. Enjoy, Frenchmen, enjoy your ſituation, your glory, and the hopes of the future; be ever faithful to thoſe principles and to thoſe inſtitutions which have conſtituted your ſucceſſes, and which will accompliſh the greatneſs and the happineſs of your children. Let your ſpeculations and labours be no longer troubled by vain anxieties. Nothing can be performed by your enemies to injure your tranquillity. All nations envy your deſtiny."

Bonaparte, Firſt Conſul of the Republic, orders the above Proclamation to be inſerted in the Bulletin of the Laws, and to be publiſhed, printed, and affixed in all the Departments of the Republic.

(Signed) H. B. MARET.

The following is from the *Moniteur*, French official paper:—Rear-Admiral Lenois, with three ſail of the line, after having given chace to the enemy's ſhips, which were cruiſing on the coaſt of Provence, appeared before Gibraltar at the moment when a Britiſh ſquadron of ſix ſail of the line had arrived there. On the 14th July, Rear-Admiral Lenois had anchored in the Bay of Algeſiras, expecting to be attacked next morning. In the night he landed the General of Brigade Deveaux, with a part of the troops, to man the batteries in the harbour. On the 5th, at eight A. M. the cannonade commenced againſt the ſix Engliſh ſhips, which came without delay, and brought their broadſides to bear within gun-ſhot of the French ſhips. The battle then began to be warm. The two ſquadrons appeared

appeared to be equally animated with the reſolution of conquering. If the French ſquadron had ſome advantage from its poſition, the Engliſh ſquadron had double the force, and ſeveral ninety gun ſhips. The Engliſh ſhip the Hannibal, of 74 guns, had placed herſelf between the French ſquadron and the land. It was half paſt eleven. This was the deciſive moment. For two hours the Formidable, on board of which Rear-Admiral Lenois was, made head againſt three Engliſh ſhips of the line. One of the ſhips of the Engliſh ſquadron, which was ſtationed with her broadſide to one of the French ſhips, ſtruck her flag at three quarters paſt eleven. An inſtant after, the Hannibal, expoſed to the fire of the batteries of three French ſhips, which poured broadſides upon her from both ſides, alſo ſtruck her flag. At half paſt twelve the Engliſh ſquadron cut their cables, and made ſail. The Hannibal was towed by the Formidable. Of her crew of 600, 300 were killed. The firſt Engliſh ſhip of the line which had ſtruck her flag, was diſengaged by a great quantity of gun-boats and other embarkations ſent from Gibraltar. The battle covers the French with glory, and proves what they can do. Rear-Admiral Lenois is at Cadiz with the Hannibal to repair it.—The above news was read in all the Theatres, and received with great enthuſiaſm; the Bulletin was ſigned by the Miniſter of Marine.

The diſpatches from the Prince of Peace to the King of Spain, dated Badajos, July 5, ſo far confirm the report hitherto current, of the conditions of the Peace with Portugal, that they ſtate Olivenza as in poſſeſſion of the Spaniſh army, and announce the ſhutting of the Portugueſe ports againſt the Britiſh.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

JUNE 24.

A FEW days ago an entertainment was given by Mr. W. Smith, of Sunny Bank, near Bolton, to the deſcendants of his father and mother who were within a convenient diſtance. Nine brothers and ſiſters and 210 nephews and nieces attended, making with himſelf (who is a bachelor) a company of 220 perſons. After dinner the whole of this intereſting aſſembly were ſeated on benches in regular order of deſcent, with their numerous progeny, conſiſting of 71 perſons, and the reſt in ſucceſſion, each ſeparate family being collected together. This extraordinary ſight was witneſſed by a vaſt concourſe of people, who were highly pleaſed with the ſcene, and generally ſtruck with the reſpectable appearance of this family-meeting, which contained a large portion of perſons in thoſe circumſtances of eaſy mediocrity and competency that are probably moſt favourable to the moral diſpoſitions and character, and the real comfort and enjoyment of life. —It is worthy notice, that in ſo extenſive a family, not one individual was prevented attending the meeting by ſickneſs, although the typhus fever has for ſome time been prevalent where a great portion of its members reſide.

25. About two o'clock the roof of the cathedral church at Norwich was diſcovered to be on fire; the alarm was immediately given, and ſome engines and a vaſt concourſe of people haſtened to the place. There being no pipes in the precinct, and, of courſe, a great difficulty in procuring water, joined with the immenſe height of the building, at firſt threatened it with deſtruction. To ſtop its progreſs, workmen cut chaſms in the roof, and the inhabitants of the town, with great alacrity, carried buckets of water to three engines that could be placed to play on it, which happily ſucceeded in extinguiſhing it about five o'clock. Luckily there was no wind, and the damage was confined to about forty feet of the roof.

29. Their Majeſties and the Princeſſes Auguſta, Elizabeth, Mary, Sophia, and Amelia, ſet off from Kew Palace to Mr. Roſe's houſe (Cuffnels) at Lyndhurſt, where they reſided till Friday, and then proceeded in the Royal Yacht to Weymouth.

An additional allowance has been made to the Prince of Wales of 80001. per annum; but when his debts are paid off, which will be in about five years, this 80001. per annum, then amounting

amounting to 40,000l. will be deducted from his income; ſo that it is only money lent. His Royal Highneſs's income, before this allowance, was 69,000l. per annum, of which 22,000l. is appropriated for the uſe of the Princeſs of Wales.

A difference between Lord Hawkeſbury and the Knights Marſhal Volunteers, in regard to the uſe of an apartment under the Secretary of State's Office at Whitehall, has lately given occaſion to Sir James Bland Burgeſs, and the other Officers of that corps, to reſign.

Admiral Sir Hyde Parker lately applied to the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, requeſting a Court Martial to be held on him, to inveſtigate his conduct, from the time of the battle off Copenhagen, until he reſigned the command of his Majeſty's fleet in the Baltic. Their Lordſhips, however, declined Sir Hyde's ſolicitation.

The wife of Mr. Leddon, near Bath, was laſt week delivered of three boys and a girl, all likely to do well.

At a recent confirmation by the Biſhop of Carliſle, at Hull, a farmer from Holderneſs attended with ſeventeen of his ſons and daughters to be confirmed.

A Cornfactor, named Turk, laſt week hanged himſelf in a ſtable at South Cave, in the Eaſt Riding of Yorkſhire:—he is ſuppoſed to have ſpeculated largely in corn, and to have been driven to ſuicide by the uncommon promiſe of the coming harveſt.

30. The Marquis of Huntley, officiating as Deputy Grand Maſter of the Freemaſons of Scotland, laid the firſt ſtone of the intended bridge over the Spey, at Fochabers.

JULY 1. An experiment took place on the River Thames, for the purpoſe of working a barge, or any other heavy craft, againſt tide, by means of a ſteam-engine, on a very ſimple conſtruction. The moment the engine was ſet to work, the barge was brought about, anſwering her helm quickly, and ſhe made way againſt a ſtrong current, at the rate of two miles and a half an hour.

During the thunder-ſtorm, the houſe of Mr. Hill, at Markſbury, near Bath, was ſtruck by lightning, and in a ſhort time reduced to aſhes. Mrs. Hill, with her infant child, and her ſiſter-in-law, were the only perſons in the houſe, and, alarmed at the ſtorm, had bolted the doors, and cloſed the window-ſhutters, and, removing as far as poſſible from the windows, got near the chimney, down which ſome ſtones ſhortly fell, accompanied by ſparks of fire, and a ſtrong ſulphureous ſmell. The ſiſter-in-law, who ſtood with her back to the fire-place, was ſtruck dead, although the only marks of injury that afterwards appeared were ſome livid ſpots on the back of her neck and ſhoulders. Mrs. Hill, who ſat cloſe by her, ran with her infant into an adjoining room and fainted. The houſe became in a few minutes involved in flames; and although the fire was immediately diſcovered, yet ſo much time elapſed in forcing open the doors, &c. that it was with extreme danger and difficulty Mrs. Hill and her child could be extricated.

During the thunder-ſtorm, one of the pinnacles of Corby-ſteeple was beaten into the body of the church; at the ſame time a ſulphureous ſmell was ſo predominant as almoſt to prevent reſpiration; and two oxen were killed on Bourne Fen by the lightning.

Two privates of the York huſſars were ſhot on Bincomb Down, near Weymouth, purſuant to the ſentence of a Court Martial, for deſertion, and cutting a boat out of the harbour, with intent to go to France; but by miſtake they landed at Guernſey and were ſecured. All the regiments, both in camp and barracks, were drawn up, viz. the Scotch Greys, the Rifle corps, the Stafford, Berks, and North Devon Militia. They came on the ground in a mourning coach, attended by two prieſts: after marching along the front of the line, they returned to the centre, where they ſpent about twenty minutes in prayer, and were ſhot at by a guard of twenty four men: they dropped inſtantly, and expired without a groan. The men wheeled in ſections, and marched by the bodies in ſlow time.

3. The body of a Lady was drawn out of the Serpentine river by a Newfoundland dog. A letter was found in the pocket of the deceaſed, which ſtated her to be a French emigrant; that ſhe had reſided in Wimpole-ſtreet, and had ſuffered various and ſevere afflictions. The Marquis of Hertford, who with many others was drawn to the ſpot, ordered the body to be taken to the

Humane Society Recovery Houſe near the Magazine, where every means of reſuſcitation were tried, but without ſucceſs.

4. A cauſe reſpecting the validity of the marriage of Mr. George Cooke, Comedian, of the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, and Miſs Alicia Daniels, of the Theatre Royal, Bath, and now engaged at Vauxhall, came on to be heard at Doctors' Commons, before the Right Hon. Sir William Scott; when the learned Judge pronounced the marriage to be null and void.

7. The Ambuſcade frigate, which ſome time ſince ſurrendered to us in the intereſt of the Houſe of Orange, in going from Sheerneſs Harbour to the Downs, filled with water, and ſunk, owing, as it is ſuppoſed, to a plank in her bottom ſtarting. Fortunately all the crew and perſons on board, except eight, were ſaved by the boats of the tender and ſhips in the harbour. The hulk has been ſince weighed and recovered.

11. Lord Hawkeſbury addreſſed the following Bulletin to the Lord Mayor:

"*Downing-ſtreet, July* 11, *Half paſt Eight, P. M.*

"MY LORD,

"I have great ſatisfaction in informing you, that Captain Blake, of the Diſpatch cutter, is juſt arrived from St. Peterſburgh, and has brought a Convention, ſigned on the 17th of June, by Lord St. Helen's, and Count Panin, on the part of his Majeſty and the Emperor of Ruſſia, by which all differences between the two countries have been amicably adjuſted.

"Their Daniſh and Swediſh Majeſties have have invited to accede to this Convention.

"I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) "HAWKESBURY."

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor,

A very gallant action has been fought by Captain Lord Cochrane, commanding the Speedy ſloop of 14 guns, with a Spaniſh xebec, of 26 guns, which ended in the capture of the Spaniſh veſſel. This action diſplayed more than common gallantry and ſkill on the part of the Britiſh veſſel, which, carrying only fifty men, killed and wounded no leſs than eighty of the enemy.

15. Lightning ſet fire to the barn of Mr. D. Wade, of Hutton Lodge, Suffolk. There were about 109 quarters of barley in it, which, with the building, were totally deſtroyed.

16. At Elmſet, near Hadleigh, there was one of the moſt violent hail-ſtorms ever remembered there, which has done conſiderable damage to the grain. The next day the hail-ſtones lay near four inches thick on the ground, and many of them meaſured two inches and a quarter in circumference.

Three men hay-making took ſhelter under ſome trees during a thunder-ſtorm, near Sir J. Throgmorton's, at Buckland, Berks, when two of them were unfortunately ſtruck by the lightning, and killed.

A few days ago, at Brancepeth, two bats were accidentally caught in the hollow of a tree, and being brought into the caſtle as a curioſity, were placed under a glaſs-caſe for an hour or two, when one of them was delivered of a young one, which immediately on its birth appeared very active, and clung to its mother's breaſt, where it ſeemed to continue as if in the act of ſucking. This incident proves beyond a doubt that the bat is not oviparous, as has been ſometimes thought.

A Gentleman who has devoted much of his time to the culture of potatoes, recommends that the bloſſoms ſhould not be ſuffered to ſeed; as in perfecting the ſeed, a large portion of the ſubſtance and ſtrength of the plant is drawn from the root.

An experimental farmer at Wigton, named Stamper, laſt year, after planting the eyes cut from potatoes, depoſited in a piece of ground properly prepared the hearts and pealings of the potatoes ſo left, and, in oppoſition to the general opinion, theſe fragments have vegetated nearly in the ſame degree as the eyes, and have already produced ſome very fine roots.

19. As two boats, filled with pleaſure parties, paſſed cloſe to each other, at Putney Bridge, a waterman belonging to one of them, inſtead of ſhipping his oar, kept it extended, ſeemingly with the intention of doing miſchief. The conſequence was, that it ſtruck a Gentleman in the other boat in the neck, and inſtantly precipitated him to the bottom. The aggreſſor rowed off laughing at the circumſtance. Every exertion, however, was uſed, by a number of boats which inſtantly repaired to the ſpot for ſaving the Gentleman, but unfortunately

unfortunately without effect, as the body never roſe.

20. At half paſt two o'clock in the morning a fire broke out at Lady Coghill's, in Upper Seymour-ſtreet. The houſe and furniture were entirely conſumed, and the loſs of plate and jewels eſtimated to a very conſiderable amount.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

KING'S BENCH, *July* 10.—Meſſrs. Owen and Marſden, of Houndſditch, were indicted and found guilty of having a large quantity of the King's naval ſtores in their poſſeſſion.

14. Haycraft *v.* Creaſy.—This was an action brought againſt Mr. Creaſy, a currier, for 485l. 9s. 4d. the amount of goods which, on the miſrepreſentation of Mr. C. the plaintiff had credited Miſs Robertſon, late of Blackheath. On the part of the plaintiff, the ſtricteſt caution appeared to have been uſed before the order was executed; but it, was entirely ſatisfied by the declaration of the defendant. The defence ſet up was, that Mr. Creaſy had been her dupe; that he had founded his favourable report of her on no better foundation than her own aſſertion; and that there were many others (ſeveral of whom he produced) of as extreme credulity as himſelf.—Lord Kenyon, in his charge, confined himſelf to the ſimple fact of the goods having been furniſhed in conſequence of the repreſentation of the defendant, to whom he imputed nothing criminal. He laid it down, *that the defendant ſhould have ſaid ſuch circumſtances came to his knowledge reſpecting the lady who was the ſubject of the inquiry, as induced him to believe ſhe was a perſon of fortune.* But having thought proper to deſcribe her as a perſon, whom *he knew* might be ſafely truſted, he was of opinion that no part of the defence repelled the action, and that *in foro conſcientiæ*, the plaintiff was entitled to a verdict. The Jury found accordingly.

18. The only trial of any importance was an information, filed, *ex officio*, by the Attorney General, againſt a Mr. Forge, a wax-chandler, in New-ſtreet-ſquare, Shoe-lane, Mr. Stevenſon, his attorney, and a Mr. Vicars, for conſpiring together to prevent a witneſs, of the name of Baythorpe, from attending at the Exciſe Office, to give evidence before the Commiſſioners. The defendant Forge was charged with having hired an upper room in the houſe of Baythorpe, a tinman, in Chandos-ſtreet, in which he ſecreted 1,400 wax candles, of the weight of 94lb. without having paid the duty for them. They were diſcovered, and a ſeizure was made by an Exciſe Officer. The defendant Forge was afterwards ſummoned to appear on a certain day before the Commiſſioners, and Baythorpe received a ſubpœna to appear at the ſame time. To prevent his attendance, the defendants, at a meeting at Forge's houſe, induced Baythorpe to keep out of the way, and promiſed to indemnify him againſt any penalty to which he might be liable for not obeying the ſubpœna. Theſe facts were eſtabliſhed by evidence, and the defendants were found *Guilty*.

There was a ſecond information againſt them, but the facts were preciſely the ſame.

MARRIAGES.

JOHN JOLLIFFE TUFNELL, eſq. to Miſs Pilkington.

Mr. Benjamin Bond, banker, to Miſs Shaw.

Captain Archibald Campbell, of the 88th regiment, to Miſs Macdonald, of Devonſhire-ſtreet, Portland-place.

John Blake, eſq. eldeſt ſon of Sir Walter Blake, to Miſs Brice.

The Rev. R. F. Onſlow, eldeſt ſon of the dean of Worceſter, to Miſs Harriet Foley, third daughter of the Hon. Andrew Foley.

Joſhua Edward Cooper, eſq. M. P. for Sligo, to Miſs Elizabeth Lindſay.

The Right Hon. Lord Ongley to Miſs Burgoyne, only daughter of the late Sir John Burgoyne, bart.

James Rattray, eſq. of the civil ſervice Bengal, to Miſs Charlotte Vaughan, third daughter of Thomas Vaughan, eſq. clerk of the peace for Weſtminſter.

Lord Pelham to Lady Mary Oſborne.

Thomas Powell Symonds, eſq. M. P. to Miſs Rootes, of Elham.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

JUNE 14.

THE Rev. George Campbell Brodbelt, of Londwater, Bucks.

15. At Duddingſtone, in Weſt Lothian, the Hon. Captain Patrick Napier, of the royal navy.

17. At Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne, the Rev. James Stephen Luſhington, of Newmarket, formerly fellow of Peter Houſe, where he proceeded B. A. 1756, M. A. 1759, vicar of St. Nicholas, in Newcaſtle.

Humphrey John Trafford, eſq. eldeſt ſon of John Trafford, eſq. of Trafford Houſe, Lancaſhire.

18. John Drummond, eſq. of Keltie, North Britain.

19. At Southgate, Middleſex, aged 48, Mr. George Tickner Hardy, attorney at law, and one of the ſecondaries of the city of London.

At Clifton, Benjamin Hopkinſon, eſq. of Bath.

The Rev. Thomas Ferris, D. D. of St. John's College, Cambridge, dean of Battle, Suſſex, rector of Great Stambridge, Eſſex, and precentor and prebendary of the cathedral church of Chicheſter.

20. In Manſell-ſtreet, Mr. Robert Newcome, brother to the late primate of Ireland.

Major William Lewis, aſſiſtant barrack maſter general, late of Weſtmorland, in the iſland of Jamaica.

The Rev. John Sharpe, M. A. perpetual curate of Brightwell and Kerſeran, and chaplain of the county gaol, Ipſwich.

21. In Guildford-place, John Joſeph Powell, eſq. barriſter at law. He was author of (1) The Law of Mortgages. 8vo. 1785. (2) Eſſay on the Learning reſpecting the Creation and Execution of Powers; and alſo reſpecting the Nature and Effect of leaſing Powers. 8vo. 1787. He alſo aſſiſted in completing Fearne's poſthumous publication.

At Cheltenham, Francis Travell, eſq. of Swerford, in Oxfordſhire,

22. George Daſhwood, eſq. of Steeple Aſton, in the county of Oxford.

At Harroy, Orkney, in his 87th year, John Saunders, ſome time ſchoolmaſter in the ſervice of the Society for propagating Chriſtian Knowledge.

At Sidmouth, Devonſhire, Captain Whetter, of the royal navy.

Miſs Maria Nettleſhip, youngeſt daughter of Mr. Nettleſhip, of Grocers Hall.

23. The Rev. George Downing Andrews, aged 85, at Stanmore.

At Hampſtead-place, in Kent, Thomas Hallet Hodges, eſq.

At Windſor, Mr. John Robinſon, many years gardener to his Majeſty.

24. In Berner's-ſtreet, Dr. Barton.

Mrs. Digby, wife of the Rev. William Digby, and ſiſter of Lord Falkland.

Thomas Dickons, eſq. lately returned from Jamaica.

Lately, at Carrick on Suer, E. M. Mandeville, eſq. author of ſeveral admired poems.

25. At Coates, near Edinburgh, the Right Hon. Elizabeth, Counteſs Dowager of Glencairn, in her 77th year.

Ralph Collier, eſq. of Upper Belgrave-place.

26. On Ludgate-hill, Sir Thomas Hope, bart. eldeſt ſon of the late Sir Archibald Hope, of Pinkey Houſe, near Edinburgh.

Mrs. O. Sloper, wife of Orby Sloper, eſq. of the 4th dragoons.

Mr. Thomas Halfpenny, of York, in his 81ſt year.

27. The Rev. Joſiah Rodwell, M. A. rector of Ferraby, in Yorkſhire, and maſter of the Grammar School, and lecturer of the Holy Trinity Church, Hull.

28. Francis Wheatley, eſq. R. A.

At Cheſſington, in Surrey, Mrs. Dalrymple, aged 48 years, wife of Colonel Dalrymple, groom of the bed chamber to the Duke of Clarence.

The Rev. John Standerwick, rector of Catfield, and vicar of Shropham, in his 78th year.

Lately, at Corbally, in the county of Clare, Ireland, William Spaight, eſq. formerly a captain in the 65th regiment.

Lately, at Bath, the Rev. William White, rector of Yelling, and an alderman of Portſmouth.

30. At Lambeth, Mrs. Browne, wife of Mr. C. Browne, late of the Theatres Royal of Bath and Briſtol.

Mr. Smith, of the Circus. He was drowned ſtepping from a boat.

At Nottingham, Mr. Sharwood, ſen. of Charter-houſe ſquare.

At Edinburgh, Patrick Campbell, eſq. of Ardchattan, aged 73 years.

JULY 1. Mr. Adam Chadwick, of Ironmonger-lane, Cheapſide, late a partner in the firm of March, Reeve, and Co.

Mr. Boys, of the Navy Office. He dropped down dead at his houſe in Southampton row, after eating his breakfaſt.

2. The Right Hon. Robert Edward, Lord

Lord Petre. He was born 1733; ſucceeded his father 1742; and married, April 19, 1762, Anne, only daughter and heir of Philip Howard, eſq. brother to Edward, ninth Duke of Norfolk, by whom, who died January 16, 1787, he had ſeveral children. He married a ſecond time, January 17, 1788, Miſs Juliana Howard, youngeſt ſiſter of his ſon's Lady. His Lordſhip is ſaid to have annually expended 5000l. in charity; a practice that was not diſcovered till after his death.

At Falmouth, Robert Richardſon, eſq. of Perth.

4. At the Hot Wells, Briſtol, Mr. James Butler, of Cheapſide, London.

Mrs. Cuſtance, relict of the Rev. John Cuſtance, rector of Thurgarton, in Norfolk, in her 91ſt year.

6. At Homerton, Miſs Mary Savage, only ſurviving daughter of the late Rev. Samuel Morton Savage, D. D.

Samuel Johnſton, eſq. in Bruton-ſtreet.

At Fen Park, near Devizes, in Wiltſhire, James Sutton, eſq.

Lately, Ralph Carr, eſq. of Gilling, near Richmond, aged 51 years.

Lately, at Kenſington, Mr. Wheble, tallow-chandler, poſſeſſed of property to the amount of 200 000l.

Lately, at Cynllwyd, near Llanrwyſt, Elizabeth Rogers, aged 105 years, leaving children, grand-children, and great grand-children, to the number of 140.

9. At Great Cornard, Suffolk, Mrs. Jane Scott, wife of James Scott, eſq. of Stratford Green, Eſſex.

10. At Epſom, Sir Griffith Boynton, bart.

Lately, the Rev. J. Alt, prebendary of Stillington, in the county of York, and rector of Mixbury, in Oxfordſhire

11. Mr. William Lee, of Old Broad-ſtreet.

Mrs. Taylor, relict of Mr. William Taylor, formerly ſurgeon to Greenwich Hoſpital.

12. Mr. Edward Connell, many years a performer at Mr. Aſtley's Theatre.

At Briſtol, Lady Horatia Seymour, wife of Lord Hugh Seymour, vice-admiral of the blue.

Thomas Le Blanc, of Lockleys, near Welwyn, Herts, elder brother of Mr. Juſtice Le Blanc.

William Wildman Barrington, Viſcount Barrington.

At Briſtol, Samuel Munkley, eſq.

Lately, the Rev. William Hawkins, formerly poetry profeſſor of the univerſity of Oxford. (See an account of him and his works in our Magazine for May 1782, p. 357.)

13. Mr. John M'Culloch, of Quality-court, Chancery-lane, in his 24th year.

14. In Charles-ſtreet, Berkeley-ſquare, the Hon. Mrs. Leveſon Gower, widow of the late Admiral Leveſon Gower, and ſiſter to Lord Falmouth.

In his 74th year, William Vivian, M. D. Regius profeſſor of phyſic in the univerſity of Oxford, and formerly fellow of Corpus Chriſti College.

At Woodſtock, the Rev. Walter King, D. D. rector of that place, and chancellor of the cathedral of Lincoln.

15. Near Exeter, Mrs. Burgeſs, widow, mother of Captain Burgeſs, who was killed on board the Ardent, in the victory over the Dutch fleet by Lord Duncan.

17. Captain Andrew Chriſtie, of the Navy, and Mr. John Bruce, ſurgeon of the Marquis of Wellesley Eaſt Indiaman. Theſe Gentlemen, with Captain Bruce Mitchell and Mr. Anderſon, chief mate, were returning from the above ſhip to the ſhore at Deptford, when the wherry got athwart hawſe of a lighter, and immediately upſet, by which accident the former two Gentlemen loſt their lives.

18. At Enfield Chace, General Flower Mocher, colonel of the ninth regiment of dragoons.

At Kenſington, in his 67th year, Walter Blunt, eſq.

19. At Clapham, Robert G. Hibbert, eſq.

At Theobald Park, Herts, Sir George William Preſcott, bart.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Middleton, in the State of Connecticut, William Ruſſell, eſq. late of Birmingham, and formerly a magiſtrate for the counties of Warwick and Worceſter. After the deſtruction of his houſe at Birmingham, in 1792, he quitted England for America, where he built an elegant villa on the banks of the river. His fortune, which was conſiderable, he bequeathed equally to a ſon and two daughters.

APRIL 11. In the Camp near Alexandria, Lieut. James Brooke.

At Charleſtown, in America, Mr. Miles Dodſon, ſon of Captain Thomas Dodſon, of Park-lane.

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Day of Month	Bank Stock	3perCt Reduc	3 per Ct. Consols	4perCt Consols	Navy 5perCt	New 5perCt	Long Ann	Short Ann.	Omn.	Irish Omn.	Imp. 3pr Ct	India Stock.	India Scrip.	India Bonds.	New Navy.	Exche. Bills.	English Lott. Tick.	Irish Tick.
26	—	60 7/8	—	79 5/8	—	95 5/8	18 1/8	—	10	—	59 7/8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	—	60 7/8	—	79 1/4	95 1/4	—	18 1/8	—	10	—	59 1/4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	—	60 7/8	—	79 3/8	—	96 1/4	18 1/8	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	60 7/8	—	79 1/4	—	96 1/8	18 1/4	—	9 3/4	—	59 3/8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	168	61	—	80	—	96 1/4	18 7-16	—	10	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	168	60 1/4	—	79 7/8	—	96	18 3/8	—	10	—	59 3/8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	168	61	—	79 7/8	—	95	18 3/8	53 16	10 1/4	—	59 7/8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	168 1/4	61 1/8	60 1/8 a 5/8	80	95 1/2	95	18 7-16	—	10 1/4	—	60	194 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	168 1/4	61 1/8	60 1/4 a 1/2	80 1/8	95 3/8	96	18 3/8	53-16	10 1/4	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	—	61	60 1/4 a 1/2	80 1/8	95 1/4	95	18 7-16	53 16	10	—	60	—	—	—	—	3 dif.	—	—
9	167 3/4	61	60 3/8 a 1/2	80 1/8	95 1/4	96 1/8	18 7-16	53 16	10 1/4	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	168	61 1/4	60 3/8 a 3/4	80 3/8	95 3/8	96 1/8	18 1/2	5 1/4	10 1/8	—	60 3/8	195	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	—	61 1/16	60 3/4 a 7/8	80 3/8	96	96	18 9-16	5 1/4	10 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	—	61 3/16	60 5/8 a 7/8	80 1/4	96	96 5/8	18 9 16	5 1/4	—	—	60 3/8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	—	61 1/4	60 1/2 a 3/4	80 1/4	96	96 1/4	18 9-16	—	10 1/8	—	60 1/8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	—	61	60 1/4 a 1/2	80 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	18 9-16	5 1/4	10 1/4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	168 1/4	61 1/8	60 1/2 a 5/8	80 1/4	95 3/8	96 1/8	18 1/2	5 1/4	10 1/4	—	60 1/8	205 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	168 1/4	61	60 1/4 a 3/8	80 1/8	95 1/4	96 1/8	—	53-16	9 7/8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	—	61	60 1/4 a 3/8	80 1/8	95 1/8	96	18 1/2	—	9 3/4	—	60 1/4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	—	60 7/8	60 1/8 a 3/8	80 1/2	95	96	18 7-16	—	9 3/4	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	—	60 7/8	59 3/4 a 60 1/8	80 1/2	94 7/8	95 7/8	18 1/8	53 16	9 1/2	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	—	60 3/8	59 1/2 a 7/8	80 1/4	94 3/4	95 3/4	18 5-16	53-16	9	—	59 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	—	60 1/4	59 1/2 a 1/4	80 1/4	94 1/2	95 1/2	18 5-16	—	8 1/4	—	59 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	—	59 7/8	58 3/4 a 59 1/4	79 7/8	94 1/4	94 3/4	18 5 16	53-16	7 3/4	—	58 3/4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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